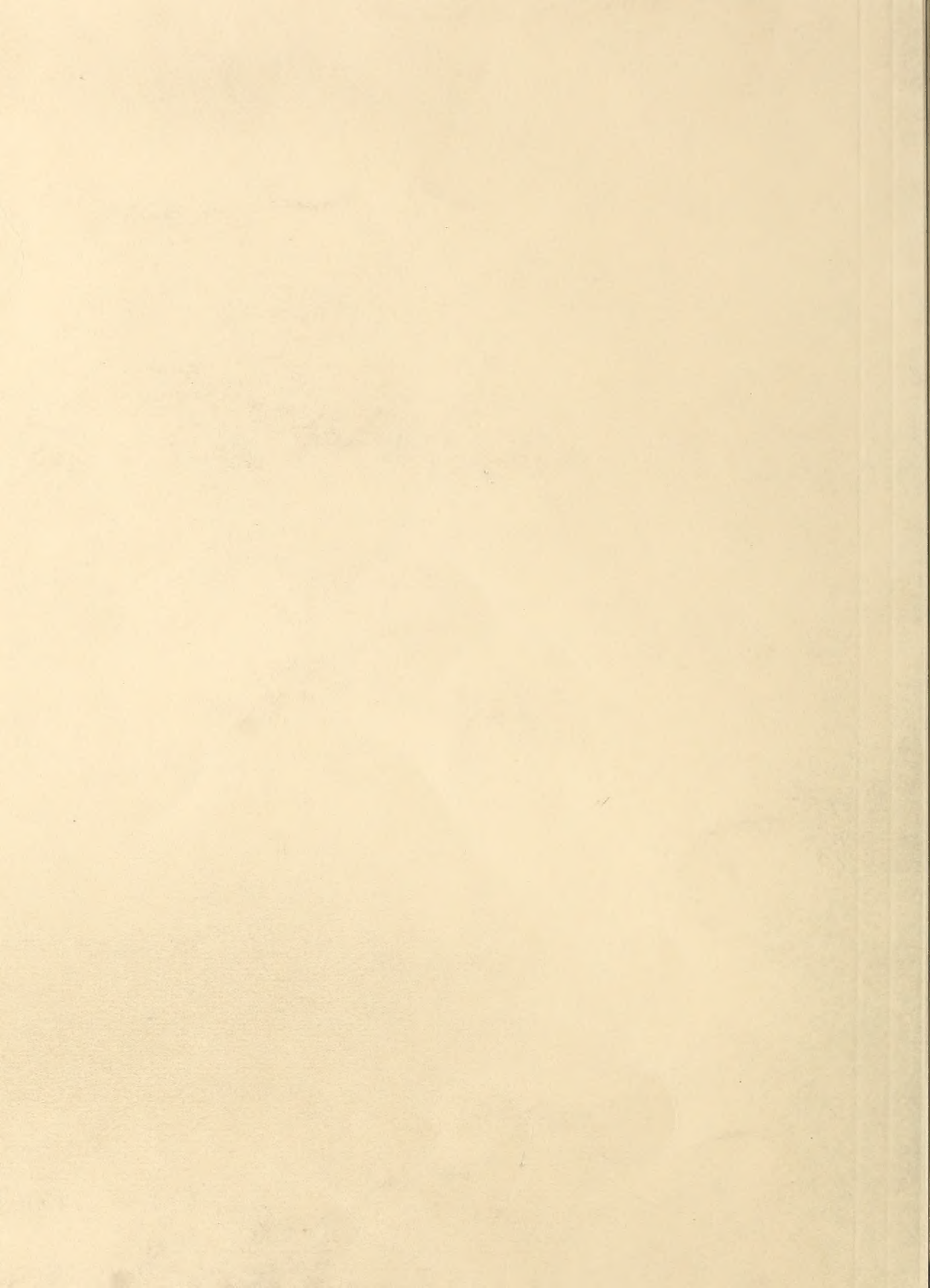


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H	HALLAWELL'S Annual Catalogue
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	Seeds Plants Trees
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	Hallawell Seed Company <small>INCORPORATED</small>
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	258 Market Street (North Side) San Francisco, California
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HALLAWELL SEED COMPANY

258 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HARRY E. HALLAWELL, MANAGER

(FORMERLY WITH THE COX SEED CO. AND C. C. MORSE & CO.)

In offering our first annual catalogue we do so with the purpose of submitting an intelligent list of the garden, flower and field seeds that have proved to be of sufficient merit to warrant recognition as standard varieties. Many novelties are introduced each year, but in most cases they lack commercial value and are consequently dropped. Therefore, we have aimed to list nothing but the best novelties and standard varieties, and the descriptions accompanying them are based on actual experience and observation. We have endeavored to give full cultural directions for vegetable and flower seeds which will be found on pages 1 to 6 for vegetables, and page 31 for flowers.

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL

Write your name and full address very plainly. Orders for seeds can be filled and sent off almost as soon as received, but orders for plants and trees must sometimes be delayed on account of stormy weather and rush of orders.

We send by mail free of charge or by express prepaid, all orders for flowers and vegetable seeds (except peas, beans and corn). We do not pay postage or express charges on grasses, clovers, field seeds, onion sets, bird seed, tools or plants. Paris green and other poisons cannot be sent by mail.

We send orders C. O. D. only if 25 per cent of the amount of order is enclosed. Plants we never send C. O. D.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order, express money order, or by bank draft on San Francisco. For amounts up to one dollar, postage stamps will be accepted.

Shipping—State how you want your order sent, by mail, by express or by freight, and where express or freight offices differ from postoffice be sure so to state.

Non-Warranty—NOTE—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seed and in setting out plants that are dependent on the weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will send out only seed which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented; "but Hallawell Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

INDEX

GARDEN SEEDS, GRASSES, TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Planting directions for Vegetables, pages 1 to 6

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Acacia. See Tree Seeds	29	Corn	14	Implements	67, 68	Parsley	21
Alfalfa	28	Corn, Egyptian, Kafir	29	Insecticides	67	Parsnip	21
Artichoke	7	Corn, Salad	14			Peas	22
Asparagus	7	Cress	15	Kale	16	Peas, Cow, Niles Canadian Field	29
Beans	8, 9	Cucumber	15	Kentucky Blue Grass	28	Pepper	23
Beets	10			Kohl Rabi	16	Plants of Vegetables	27
Bird Seeds	29	Dandelion	15	Labels, Wooden	68	Potatoes	21
Books	54	Egg-Plant	15	Lawn Grasses	28	Pruning Shears	68
Broccoli	12	Endive	16	Leek	16	Pumpkin	23
Brussels Sprouts	10	Eucalyptus. See Tree Seeds	29, 30	Lettuce	17		
Cabbage	11, 12	Fertilizers	67	Mangels. See Beets	10	Radish	24
Canary	29	Field Seeds	29	Milo Maize	29	Raffia	68
Carrots	12	Garlic	16	Mushroom Spawn	19	Rape, Dwarf Essex	29
Cauliflower	13	Grass Seeds	28, 29	Muskmelon	18	Rhubarb	23
Celery	13	Herbs	27	Mustard	19	Ruta Baga	26
Chervil	13	Hemp	29	Okra	21	Rye Grass. See Grass Seeds	28
Chicory	14	Hot Beds	32	Onion	20	Salsify	24
Chives	27			Onion Sets	21	Seasons to Plant	39
Clovers	28					Sorrel	24
Collards	14						
						Spinach	24
						Sprayers, Pumps	67, 68
						Sprinklers	68
						Squash	24
						Stakes	68
						Sugar Cane	29
						Sunflower	29
						Swiss Chard	10
						Teosinte	29
						Tobacco	27
						Tobacco Extracts	67
						Tomato	26
						Tools	68
						Tree Seeds	29, 30
						Turnip	26
						Vetch	29
						Watermelon	18, 19

N. B.—For Index to Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Trees, see inside of back page of cover.



How to Grow Our Vegetables and Roots



Artichoke

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep rich sandy loam is best adapted for this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

Jerusalem, or Tuberous-Rooted Artichoke. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding two tons per acre. They need not be dug, but the hogs can be turned into the field to root them up; 1 acre will keep 20 head in good condition until spring.

Asparagus

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread, and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall after the tops have been cut down apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of one-half pound per square yard is also beneficial, and keeps down the weeds.

Asparagus Roots

A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed 12 by 40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

Beans

There are two distinct classes of beans which produce edible pods—the wax or yellow-podded varieties, called also “Butter” Beans, and the green-podded kinds. Both are used in the same way as “Snap” Beans. The wax-podded varieties look more attractive, but some of the green-podded kinds are of better quality and not subject to rust as much as the wax kinds.

Another class is composed of beans used for shelling and cooking when green. Of this class Limas are by far the best quality. Still another class produces beans that are used when ripe and dry. These are called “Field” Beans, as they are usually grown only in large fields and not in gardens.

Beans should not be sown until April 15th, or until all danger from frost is over. Sow the bush varieties in rows 2 feet apart and 3 inches apart in the row. Plant the pole beans 3 feet apart in hills and set a pole firmly in each hill. Sow 5 or 6 beans in a hill. Cover the seeds from 1 to 2 inches deep. Plant in a rich, mellow soil and cultivate frequently. One pound of the bush varieties will sow 100 feet of row and 1 pound of the pole varieties will plant 50 hills.

Beets for Table Use

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 pounds will sow an acre. Rich, deep soil, not too recently manured, is best for this crop; sow about 1 inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and when well established thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows. Beets can be planted any time of the year.

Mangel-Wurtzel and Sugar Beets

Largely Grown for Feeding Stock

Five or six pounds will sow one acre. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches in the rows. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin, a liberal application of a reliable chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a trifling cost, and selected seed will yield immense crops per acre.

Broccoli

This is a plant bearing heads resembling those of the cauliflower, but more hardy, and gives excellent results in cool northern localities. We do not consider it of any value in warm or dry localities, nor so fine in quality as the cauliflower. Should be treated same as cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Sow as directed for Broccoli, and set the plants 2½ feet apart each way. They require a long season of growth, but with suitable soil and liberal manuring an excellent crop of this most delicious vegetable can be secured.

Cabbage

It is difficult to give definite cultural directions for cabbage, since it is possible to have good cabbage at all seasons of the year in some part of the country, and seed can be planted almost any time of the year. There are three good seasons for sowing the seed, however—in September for early spring cabbages, in March for summer and fall cabbages, and in June or July for winter cabbages. The seed sprouts quickly, and is likely to come up very thick in the seed bed. It should be thinned early, or the plants become spindley, and then do not head well. Transplanted to the field, they should be put twelve inches apart, in rows eighteen inches apart. To prevent the heads splitting open in the field before they are ready to be harvested, the plants should be loosened a little at the root. Cabbages require considerable moisture, but too much water causes them to rot very readily.

Cauliflower

Culture same as Cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to protect them from the sun and rain. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

Celery

Sow the seed in open ground as soon as fit to work in April, or for very early use in hot bed or cold frame. Cover very lightly. Rolling or pressing in the seed has been found more satisfactory than covering. Cut the tops off once or twice before planting out, to make them stocky. When the plants are five or six inches high, transplant the dwarf varieties three feet, and the taller sorts four or five feet between the rows. Plant six inches apart in rows. Water freely and shade from sun until established. Cultivate well, and when large enough blanch by earthing up. One ounce to 5,000 plants. About one-half pound per acre.

Carrots

Carrots, to grow to perfection, require a rich, deep sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop sow in March and April in drills about one foot apart, thinning out to four inches in the row; sow for main crop in August and September. The large late varieties for field culture should be sown in drills three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. An important point in sowing Carrots, as in all other seeds, is to tread the row firmly after sowing. One ounce will sow over one hundred feet of drill; three to four pounds for one acre. For garden purposes, sow any time.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow seed same as Celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible part of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

Chervil

Can be planted any time in the early spring. The leaves should be kept cut, and if not allowed to run to seed, will keep green for a long time. Is more finely curled and handsome than parsley, and makes an excellent plant for garnishing.

Chicory

Used as substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. The roots are also used for cooking, and are very palatable. Sow early in the spring, thin the young plants to six inches, and keep well hoed. The plant spreads from the root and is perennial.

Collards

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of Cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted, allowing plenty of room for each plant.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

A salad plant used as a substitute for lettuce in salads, or may be cooked like spinach for greens. It does well in winter and spring. On rich soil the leaves grow quickly and are exceedingly tender.

Sow during August and September in drills one-quarter inch deep and six inches apart. Tread it lightly to secure germination.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

Corn is sensitive to frost and is liable to rot in cold or wet ground. It should not be planted until April or May, or when the ground has become warm. It can be planted until July, in hills two by three feet apart. Cover the seed about one inch deep; thin out to three plants to a hill. Plant in a rich, moist soil; hoe and cultivate frequently. One pound will plant one hundred hills.

Cucumbers

One ounce will plant one hundred hills; three pounds will plant one acre. Cucumbers succeed best in a rich, loamy soil. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds, in berry boxes, or small flower-pots six weeks before they can be set out in open ground. When danger of frost is over transplant in hills four feet apart each way. For general crop, plant in May, about six or eight seeds, one-half inch deep, in a hill. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attack of insects.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Extensively used as a small salad; very useful and healthy. Can be used alone or mixed with other salads, for which it is highly esteemed; also useful for garnishing. Sow thickly in shallow drills about a foot apart; repeat at intervals.

Watercress

This is sown by the side of running water. It is altogether an aquatic plant and forms an early and wholesome spring salad.

Dandelion

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. The seed should be sown in May and June in drills eighteen inches apart and one-half inch deep. The leaves are best for salad when blanched, by partly shading the rows with boards.

Egg Plant

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant when all danger from frost is over to three feet apart each way, and when about a foot high, support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

Endive

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary soil in June and July in drills one foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about two inches high, thin to about twelve inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which in the course of three or four weeks will become beautifully blanched.

Kale or Borecole

This plant is useful for furnishing a large supply of greens for boiling during the early fall, winter, and spring months. Seed should be sown thinly in drills, transplanting to rows two feet apart when of sufficient size. Sow as directed for cabbage. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

Kohl Rabi—Turnip Rooted Cabbage

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning to eight or ten inches. When young, Kohl rabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked, tastes very much like turnip.

Leek

Sow early in April, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. When the plants are six to eight inches high transplant in a deep, rich soil, in rows twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched; draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in July or August for good plants in the fall and winter. One ounce will plant 250 feet of row; four pounds will plant an acre.

Lettuce

Lettuce seed should be covered very shallow to secure germination, especially the black seeded, if sown under glass or in the house. For early spring use, sow in September and protect through the winter in cold frames, the same as Cabbages, or sow in hot beds in March and transplant to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late supplies sow in open ground as soon as the season will permit, in rows one foot apart; thin out plants six inches apart in rows. If sown every two or three weeks to the middle of August, it may be had in perfection the entire season. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill and produce 2,000 plants. Two pounds will plant an acre.

Muskmelon

One ounce will plant eighty hills; three pounds will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. When all danger of frost is over plant in hills four feet apart each way, using six to eight seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to three plants to a hill; when about one foot long pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early.

For Watermelon culture see under Turnip culture.

Onion

The best onions are grown on low, sandy, or mucky lands, with natural moisture, and plenty of it. Higher lands can be used if irrigated, providing the land is rich and very well worked before planting the seed. Onions do not follow a hay or grain crop to good advantage, since the soil lacks nitrogen and humus. A piece of land contemplated for onions should be planted to beans, peas, or some other vegetable crop one or two years.

On high lands the seed should be sown in December or early in January, while on low lands any time from February 1st to March 10th will do, depending on the condition of the weather. Sow in rows from twelve to sixteen inches apart, using four to five pounds of seed for an acre. In irrigating onions, it is important that the land never be allowed to get dry, for a check in the growth will either force the plant to run to seed or will make stiff necks. In the home garden plant early in drills, using one ounce to 250 feet of row.

Onion Sets

For sets, sow the seeds as early as possible in the spring, very thickly, in drills. As soon as the tops die off in summer remove them to a dry, airy place; and early in the following spring replant by placing the sets in shallow drills, twelve inches apart, and about four inches apart in the drills; the Onions, by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season. They may also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills one foot apart, and about one-quarter inch deep, in March or early in April, in strong land, well manured, and thinning them out to stand three or four inches apart in the drills. They delight in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground.

Okra or Gumbo

This vegetable is extensively grown for its green pods, which are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, one inch deep; thin to ten inches apart in drills.

Parsley

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups, meats, etc. Succeeds best in a mellow, rich soil. Sow thickly early in April in rows one foot apart and one-quarter inch deep; thin out the plants to stand six inches apart in the rows. The seed is slow of germination, taking from three or four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker, soak the seed a few hours in warm water, or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar.

Garden Peas

A light, moderately rich soil is best for peas. For early peas sow in the fall, and for successive crops, plant until July. Plant the dwarf varieties in single or double rows eighteen inches apart and about one inch apart in the row. The tall sorts should be planted in rows three feet apart. Sow the seed two to three inches deep, and in dry weather soak the seeds for five or six hours in water before planting. One pound will sow sixty feet of row.

Pepper

Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose and for pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like Sweet Mountain and Ruby King, are used for Mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in February or March, or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and, when the season is favorable, transplant in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in row, in good, rich ground.

Parsnips

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; three pounds will plant an acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart and one-half inch deep, and thin to eight inches in the row. Besides being desirable as a table vegetable, they are valuable for feeding stock.

Pumpkin

One ounce will plant forty hills; five pounds will plant an acre. Plant after all danger of frost is over in hills six to eight feet apart each way, allowing three strong plants to a hill. In other respects they are cultivated as melons and cucumbers; keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix.

Potatoes

The soil best suited to the Potato is a rich, sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil or climate. The Potato, being a gross feeder, requires a liberal application of manure; if stable manure is to be used, it should be well rotted, and not allowed to come in contact with the tubers. On no other crop are the results from the use of the phosphates so manifest as on the Potato; almost invariably the tubers are smoother, brighter and freer from rust and the destructive influence of wire worms. The best fertilizers are super-phosphate of lime and bone dust. Potato scab can be entirely prevented by using flower of sulphur in the rows with the phosphate. Use at the rate of 500 to 600 lbs. to the acre. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows; covering in light warm soil about six inches, and in heavy soil about four inches deep; draw the earth to the plants as they advance in growth.

Radish

Radishes thrive best in a light, rich, mellow soil, and to bring out their mild qualities they must make a quick and tender growth. Sow early in spring and well into summer for succession, in well manured, deeply-dug and finely-raked soil; if not well stimulated into a rapid growth, they become fibrous and tough; sow in drills ten inches apart, and one-half inch deep, and thin to two inches in the rows. Sow at intervals of two or three weeks until September for a succession. Sow winter varieties in July and August; like the turnip, they make the best growth in autumn, and must be taken out before severe frost, and stored away in a cool cellar in sand, or a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter; before using put in cold water, which adds to the freshness. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row, ten pounds will plant an acre.

Rhubarb

Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart. In fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well and then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of manure should be given every fall. It is better to plant strong roots as they will produce much quicker.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

One ounce will sow a drill sixty feet; five pounds will sow one acre. The soil should be rich and well worked to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seeds with fine soil an inch and one-half in depth. When the plants are strong enough, thin them out to about three inches apart. This vegetable when cooked has a distinct flavor of the oyster, and may be served in a great variety of ways. They should be dug up in winter or early spring in order to get the distinct flavor.

Spinach

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; eight pounds for an acre. Select very rich, well drained soil, sow in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep. For spring and summer use make the first sowing early in spring and continue at intervals for two or three weeks, until the middle of June; sow in August and September for early spring use, and protect with a covering of straw during severe winter.

Squash

Squash should be planted in a warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become settled and warm, about the beginning of May or June. Plant in well-manured hills, in the same manner as Cucumbers or Melons—the bush varieties three or four feet apart each way, and the running kinds from six to eight feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving three or four of the strongest plants per hill. An occasional feeding of liquid manure will repay in size of fruits.

Tomato

For early plants sow in hotbeds early in March, in drills five inches apart and one-quarter inch deep; when the plants are about two inches high, transplant into another hotbed four inches apart each way; plant out in the open ground early in May, or as soon as danger from frost is over, four feet apart each way in hills, which should have a shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil. Water freely at time of transplanting; when the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be grown in a shallow box or large flower-pot, by placing it in a sunny window in a warm room or kitchen. For late use sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in July; the green fruit can be picked off before frost and ripened under glass. By training the vines on trellises or tying to stakes, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality.

Turnip

For early use, sow in January and February, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out to three or four inches in the rows. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June; for fall and winter crop, sow in July and August. The Ruta Bagas are grown for feeding stock, and are also excellent for the table. Take up the roots in November, or before severe frosts; cut off tops within an inch of the crown, store in cool cellar or pit, or pile up in a conical form, out of doors, in dry ground; cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up, covering them with about twelve or fifteen inches of earth, leaving a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner they will be found in good condition in spring.

Watermelon

One ounce will plant twenty-five hills; four pounds will plant an acre. The culture of watermelons differs from that of muskmelons mainly in that the hills should be wider apart, from eight to ten feet, according to the variety grown. An effort should be made to secure good, strong vines early in the season, and this can best be done by taking care that the hills are large, mellow, and well drained, with the manure placed so that they will not dry out quickly under hot suns. Plant the seeds thickly when danger of frost is over and thin the plants to four of the strongest in each hill. All possible protection from insects should be given the young plants, and their growth may be still further hastened by frequent applications of liquid manure. As a protection from insects, netting is frequently used.

Hallawell's "Quality" Seeds

Always Fresh

Always Reliable

Always Satisfactory

We pay postage or ship by express, prepaid, all orders for Vegetable and Flower seeds in packets, ounces and one-pound packages or smaller lots, except where noted. Field seeds, clovers, grasses, etc., will be sent by express or freight, charges to be paid by purchaser.

NOTE—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seed and in setting out plants, that are dependent on the weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will only send out seed which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented; "but Hallawell Seed Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

For cultural directions of all vegetables see pages
1 to 6.

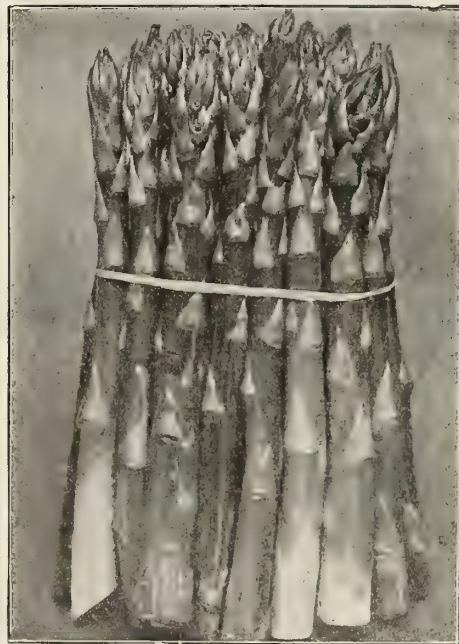


Green Globe French Artichoke

Asparagus

Palmetto—The Palmetto is superior to any other; it is not only much earlier, but it is a better yielder, and is more even and regular in its growth. We recommend this variety especially for shipping. The shoots are light green, tinted with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Conover's Colossal—A very popular sort. Tender to the stem and of delicious flavor, requiring less labor in cutting than other sorts. We recommend it as the most desirable sort for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.



Palmetto Asparagus

Asparagus Roots

A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed twelve by forty feet, requiring about one hundred roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

Palmetto—Two-year-old roots, 25c per doz. postpaid; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$7.00 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal—Two-year-old roots, 25c per doz. postpaid; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$7.00 per 1000.

Beans

Dwarf—Green Podded

Stringless Green Pod—A very valuable green-podded variety, absolutely free from strings. Is very early; pods are long, rather round, very fleshy and deeply saddle-backed; seed rich seal brown. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Canadian Wonder—Handsome, flat pods of great length and very tender. For string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and appearance. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Mohawk—Very early, and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Produces round, fleshy pods of medium size; a popular variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—A variety rather later than other green-podded varieties. Vines large, spreading, and very hardy; pods long and green, becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature. Seed yellowish; heavily splashed with bluish black. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Broad Windsor—The celebrated broad bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 ft. high; familiarly known as the Horse Bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$6.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

French String Bean—A hardy green-podded variety, with black seed. Is much esteemed by the Italian market-gardeners for a very productive string bean and a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$8.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

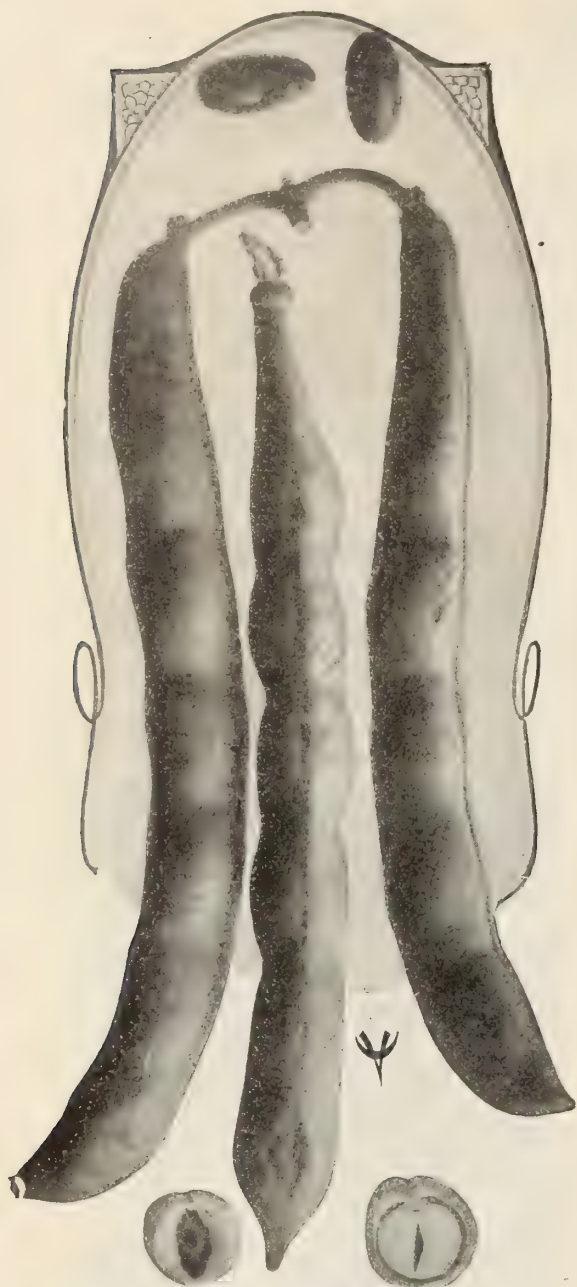
Extra Early Refugee—One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee, while possessing all the superior qualities of that variety—straight, cylindrical, tender pods, of fine flavor and handsome appearance; an enormous yielder and a sure cropper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Dwarf—Yellow Podded

Davis White Wax—Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods, of a clear, waxy, white color; quite stringless. All who have tried it are delighted because of its hardiness, productiveness and handsome appearance. The dry beans are clear white, and are unsurpassed for baked beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Golden Wax—A strong growing, distinct variety; at least a week earlier than the Black Wax. The pods are long, brittle and entirely stringless. As a snap-bean it equals most other sorts in tenderness and richness of flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Prolific Black Wax—A very vigorous and prolific wax bean; stringless and tender; pods fairly long and golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.



Stringless Green Pod Bean, The Garden Bean of Quality

Beans—Continued

Pole Beans—Green Podded

Kentucky Wonder—King of Pole Beans. The grandest and most popular pole bean in cultivation. It grows luxuriantly and is enormously productive; the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole. Color, silvery green; entirely stringless; very delicious. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Scarlet Runner—A great favorite; both ornamental and useful; producing dazzling scarlet flower during the summer months; fine for trellis or arbor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

White Creasback—An early variety, borne in clusters; very tasty and stringless; seeds white, and can be used as a shelled bean for winter use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—Popular old favorite; useful either green or dried. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$12.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Lazy Wife—Of good quality, producing large, green-podded, stringless beans of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.



Davis White Wax Bush

Pole—Yellow Podded

Kentucky Wonder Wax—A yellow podded bean, as productive and as tender as the well-known green bean the Kentucky Wonder. This is a grand bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—A very popular, early, and fine variety; pods six to eight inches long, wide and flat, borne in clusters, each containing from three to six pods, which are golden yellow. The pods are of fine quality and remain in condition to use for a long time; seed flat and dull white. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

The Best and Most Satisfactory Lima Beans

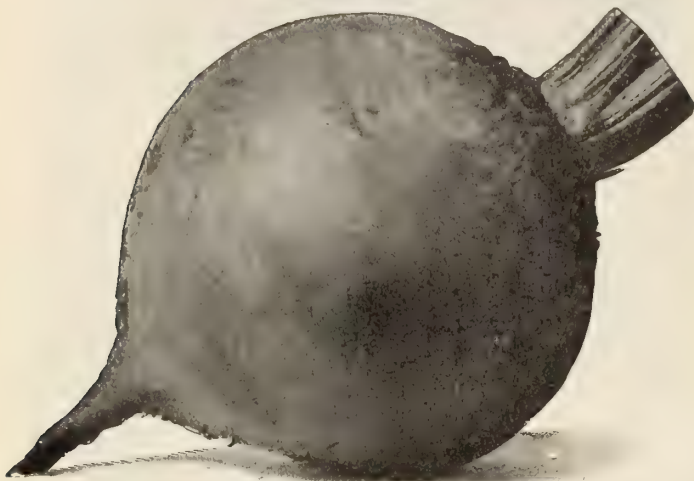
Burpee's Bush Lima or Dwarf Large White—The true bush form of the old large Lima Pole Bean and most popular of the class. It grows vigorously to a height of twenty inches. The pods are large and the beans are also large. Very prolific. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Beans small and of fine quality when picked young. Vines hardy and very prolific; succeeds and produces good crops where the larger Limas fail. Valuable especially where seasons are short. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

King of the Garden Pole Lima—A vigorous grower, bearing an abundance of large pods, varying in length from 6 to 7 inches and containing from 4 to 6 perfectly formed beans of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Burpee Improved Bush—This is one of the greatest of modern vegetable introductions and we have secured for our customers some seed of it direct from the introducer. This bean produces magnificent crops of pods, which measure from five to six inches long by one and one-quarter inches wide. As compared with the original Burpee Bush Lima, both pods and beans are very much larger, while the beans, either green or dry, are nearly twice as thick. The beans have the same luscious flavor as the best flavored Limas, and are ready to use six to eight days earlier. It will outyield the Burpee Bush Lima by fully one-third, this greater yield being due to the increased size of both pod and beans. The dried beans are very handsome and generally show a greenish-white coloring. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Blood Beets—For the Table



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Detroit Dark Red—One of the best table varieties, and the one we recommend for all garden purposes. Globe-shaped; bright, but rich red flesh. Tops small and green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Crosby's Egyptian—More globe-shaped than Extra Early Egyptian, and the best known and most popular variety; is very early and of fine quality. Bright red with clear vermilion flesh. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Blood Turnip—A turnip-shaped variety, with deep red flesh. Tops green. A fine selected strain and one of the best varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Smooth Dark Blood—The best of all Long Blood Beets. A very desirable variety for light, sandy soils. Flesh dark red blood; exceedingly tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Eclipse—A fine, early table variety, top-shaped or tapering globe-shaped. Flesh deep crimson, zoned with pink. Crisp and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet—Grown exclusively for the foliage; far superior to the common beet for greens and equal to spinach. An ounce is sufficient for an ordinary kitchen garden. Cultivate same as beets. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mangel Wurtzel or Stock Feeding Beets

For main crop, sow about March 1st, in rows twenty-two inches apart, using about six pounds of seed to the acre. To get a good, large and uniform beet, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to about six inches apart in the rows.

Mammoth Long Red—The largest of the mangels and the heaviest cropper. The skin is red; flesh white zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Golden Tankard—This is a distinct and superior strain of the Yellow Mangel, being much finer and firmer in flesh and containing more sugar. On account of its peculiar shape, enormous crops are grown when plants are set out closer in the rows than the ordinary Mangel crops. Pkt. 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Giant Half Sugar—A very hardy variety, producing large crops with little care. The root is large and very rich in sugar, and while not sufficiently so for sugar purposes, it makes a remarkably fine, rich food for stock. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Champion Yellow Globe—A large, round, orange-yellow variety. Good for shallow soils. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.



Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts

DWARF PERFECTION

This is a particularly fine selection and a great improvement, being of dwarf, sturdy growth and producing abundantly large, solid heads, furnishing a supply of delicious vegetable during the Fall and Winter months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Cabbage



Early Winningstadt

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best and most popular early varieties. Forms round, pointed heads of good size. Is very hardy and on account of its thick outside leaves is able to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions to a great extent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Hallawell's Selected Early Flat Dutch — A very superior strain of this variety. An early hard-heading cabbage of bright turquoise green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Danish Ball Head, or The Hollander—A very late variety, forming globular heads; very hard and solid. Keeps well and is a good shipper. The color is bluish-green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.



American Drumhead Savoy

American Drumhead Savoy—The largest heading Savoy; the quality and flavor of this crumpled-leaf Cabbage is very superior; grown in fall and allowed to be touched by the frost; sweet, tender and most delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Winningstadt—Without a doubt, this is the best of the early pointed varieties. It is unsurpassed for its fine texture and its conical-shaped heart is solid, crisp and tender; highly esteemed by growers for its good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Drumhead—Second early; round, flat heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Tobacco Dust—Kills lice on Cabbage. 1 lb., 10c; 20c postpaid.



Large Flat Dutch Cabbage

Large Late Flat Dutch—We consider this the best late variety in cultivation; large, round, flat, solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties in use; rich, deep green color; grows quickly; tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

California Vegetables

(Mailed postpaid for \$2.00)

JUST PUBLISHED

For two years this work on gardening and vegetable growing in California has been awaited by many planters. The book is standard and authentic for California conditions and is most valuable. By Prof. E. J. Wickson, Dean in the College of Agriculture of the University of California.



Mammoth Red Rock

Cabbage—Continued

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Red Rock—Best hard-headed, red variety. Large heads, globular, and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish. Especially used for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

We carry cabbage plants at various seasons. See list on page 27.

Broccoli

Large White Cape—This fine variety is invaluable for market gardener or private grower. Heads are well protected, large, handsome, splendid quality, and white as snow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Carrots

For the Table and Stock Feeding

French Forcing—A small, round, reddish orange variety; crisp and tasty; the best of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Ox Heart or Guerande—A handsome short, thick variety, suitable for hard soils; skin smooth and beautifully colored; it is of delicious flavor and a very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Half Long Danvers—A half long variety of good size and beautiful color; a first-class carrot for all soils. The most largely used not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Scarlet Horn—This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in the markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine-grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Chantenay or Model



Early Scarlet Horn

Chantenay, or Model—A very popular variety for general purposes, five or six inches long; very stump-rooted, about three inches thick at shoulder; tapering slightly; bright orange-scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Improved Long Orange—The best long carrot in cultivation; especially recommended for market gardeners and field culture. It is a good old reliable variety, always depended upon for its uniformity and large crop. Grows best in light, rich, well-dug soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

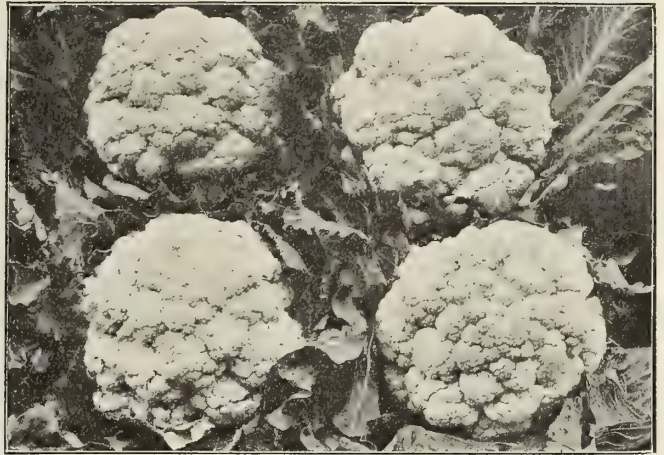
Large White Belgian—Grows one-third above ground; large white root, with green top; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Cauliflower

Early Snowball—The best and most popular early variety grown. There is a vast difference in the strains of this variety offered, but what we offer is the best imported stock. Those who have had trouble with cauliflower should try this Snowball. It will make uniformly fine heads, even under adverse conditions. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00.

California Wonder—A late variety, forming good, large, solid heads during the winter. This variety has given great satisfaction in California wherever tried. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

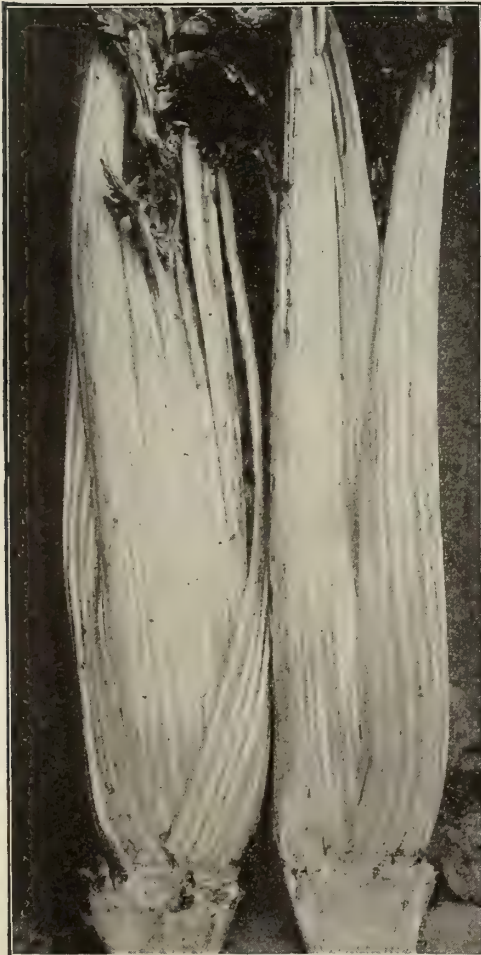
Veitch's Autumn Giant—The most popular of all the late varieties. The heads are pure white, large, firm and compact; being well protected by the foliage, they remain fit for use for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



Extra Early Snowball

Early Dwarf Erfurt—Excellent for forcing or early crops out of doors. Heads solid and pure white. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00.

Extra Early Paris—A hard variety; very easy to grow; good for either early or late. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.



Celery, White Plume

Celery

Golden Self-Blanching or Paris Golden—The finest French stock procurable. This grand variety is probably the most extensively grown of all the Celeries. Very heavy and compact in growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle, while the hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful golden yellow color; flavor rich and delightful. French grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

White Plume Perfected—A most delicious, crisp and nutty variety; absolutely solid and free from stringiness; stalk and portions of inner leaves are white; outer leaves are variegated, presenting a most beautiful appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

Winter Queen—One of the best winter varieties, and we recommend it especially to market gardeners. It is tall and forms a large bunch. The leaves are light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Giant Pascal—Of vigorous, sturdy growth, making immensely heavy stalks and large, heavy hearts, all remaining deep green until blanched by earthing up or being stored for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Large Smooth Prague—This is an improved form of the Turnip Rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Chervil or Cerfeuil

An aromatic sweet herb, very finely curled and resembling parsley. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sweet Corn

The Best Sweet Corn Grown



Country Gentleman
Corn

Country Gentleman, or Shoe Peg—We recommend this (main crop) variety for your kitchen garden. The great merit of the Country Gentleman Corn is its delicious sweetness, retaining its delicate tenderness even when a little old. Milky kernels, that are pearly white and plump. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Stowell's Evergreen—The best of all the late sorts, producing large, handsome ears, filled with plump, deep, large, white kernels. Quality and flavor surpassingly fine and sugary. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Minnesota—The best early variety for market and private gardens. Between Crosby's and Cory's in earliness. Stalks about five feet high; ears long and eight rowed. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Red Cob Cory—One of the best extra early varieties. Ears are about six inches long, and eight-rowed. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Early Mammoth, or Alameda Sugar—A vigorous, large, early variety of handsome appearance and sweet flavor; especially fine for the market grower. It withstands our dry summer well and is usually quite free from worms and the ears fill well. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Golden Bantam—A very early variety. The ears are but medium size, but are thickly set with delicious yellow kernels. The quality of this variety is superb, and it has become a general favorite early sweet corn with all who have tried it. Pkt., 15c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Black Mexican—Medium early; the kernels are black when ripe and white when green; ears eight inches long, well filled, and exceptionally sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Field Varieties

Leaming—A very popular, tall-growing variety. Is early, stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder. Kernels are long and deep golden yellow. It is the best yellow corn on the market. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Eight-Rowed Canada, also known as the **Yellow Flint**—A rapid growing, early variety, and for this reason largely used for replanting. Very valuable where the seasons are short. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North—A very early Dent variety, and especially valuable on account of its extreme earliness. Ears eight to ten inches long, with ten to sixteen rows of slender, deep yellow grains. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Pop Corn, White Rice—The most popular variety; very prolific; ears short; kernels long, resembling rice in shape; color white. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Chicory

Large-Rooted Magdeburg—The roots when dried, roasted, and ground are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent as salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Corn Salad

Large-Leaved Feticus, or "Lamb's Lettuce"—Hardy little plants, grown for late Fall, Winter and Spring use; they form rosettes of tender, edible leaves, which are used as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Collards

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted, allowing plenty of room for each plant.

True Georgia—The well-known very large variety. Grows from four to five feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cucumbers



Long Green Cucumber

Arlington White Spine—A rich, dark green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about seven inches long when in marketable condition and very straight and even in shape. Is early, and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Green—The best known and most popular variety for general use. Is vigorous and productive, and forms fruit fit for use almost as early as the shorter varieties. The mature fruit is almost twelve inches long. The skin is of a deep green, and the flesh is solid, crisp, and of fine quality. We have the very best strains of this variety, and recommend it as much the best cucumber of all, and the variety every one should plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling—A very prolific variety, used principally for pickles. Fruit medium sized, bright green, very even and symmetrical. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Cluster—A short, prickly variety; usually grows in clusters. Is a prolific bearer, and one of the earliest sorts. Flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Lemon—A very easily grown variety for the home garden. It is lemon shaped. It is ready to eat when it begins to turn yellowish green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Japanese Climbing—(Fine to grow on the trellis.) The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The cucumbers are long and thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor; flesh pure white; skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Extra Curled—Crisp, pungent leaves, finely cut and ornamental; used as a condiment and for garnishing; rapid growing, dwarf and compact. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Water Cress

Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. It must be grown along moist banks. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Dandelion

An easily grown plant, now much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following Spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

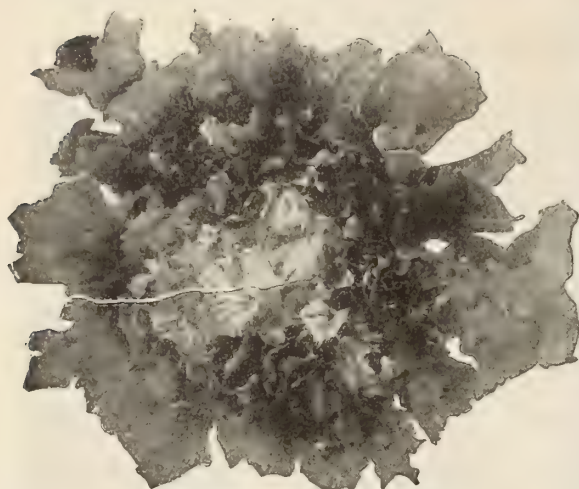
Improved Large Leaved—The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Egg Plant

Improved New York Spineless—This is a great improvement on the popular New York Improved. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; two weeks earlier than the old variety; excellent quality and very productive. A continuous producer of handsome purple fruits of the largest size and finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Black Beauty—A very early variety; rich purple black in color and a remarkable market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Early Long Purple—An early variety and also a very profitable one. The fruit is long and of a rich dark purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Endive—Broad-Leaved Batavian

Endive

Green Curled—Finely curled, dark green leaves. The midrib is wide and whitish and the outer edges very much curled. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

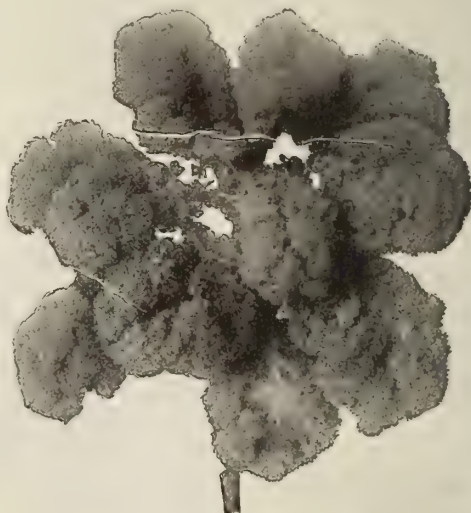
Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—Leaves broad and thick and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kale or Borecole

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeds eighteen inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Taller in growth than the above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Jersey or Cow Kale—A robust growing sort, often six to eight feet high; grown largely for stock and chicken feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Curled Kale

Kohl Rabi

Turnip Rooted Cabbage

Early White, or Green Vienna—Flesh white and tender; a standard sort for market and table use. Very early and has short top. The ball forms very quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Purple Vienna—Bluish-purple, similar to the above, except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

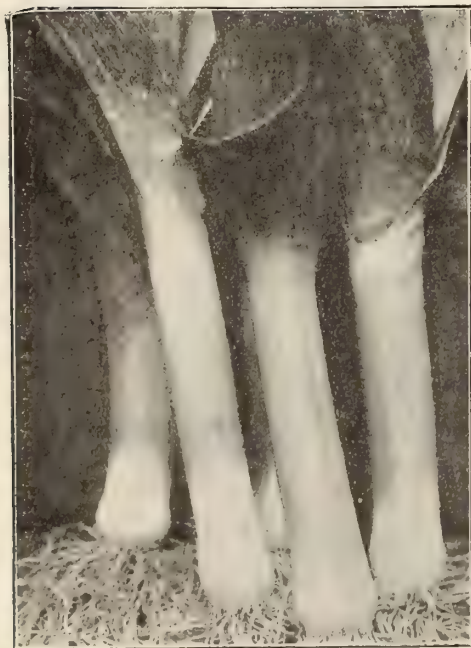
Leek

Large American Flag—The best Leek grown, and the variety for exhibition. Of immense proportions, producing white, uniformly large stems two inches in diameter by ten inches long. Is delicately flavored and very hardy. Acknowledged by all judges to be the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Giant Musselburgh—A fine variety, having good, thick stems, which are also long. Very vigorous and of sweet, mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Garlic

Garlic is the most pungent of the onion family. The root of the bulbs is composed of many small bulbs which are planted in spring six to eight inches apart. In August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 25c; postpaid, 35c.



Large American Flag Leek

Lettuce—Tender, Sweet and Crisp



Large Passion

Big Boston—A popular market variety, used largely in the South to grow Winter lettuce for Northern markets. A light-green cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown in the head. Has a particularly fine golden buttery head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Market, or Tennisball—Light green cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown on the head. Forms a compact buttery head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson—A loose-bunching sort, forming no definite head. Is crisp and tender; light green in color. Is very hardy and easy to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

California Cream Butter, or Royal Summer Cabbage—A very popular variety for Autumn and Winter use. Forms a very large head, which is very buttery, and of a rich golden-yellow inside. The leaves are thick and of bright green, slightly tinged with brown on top of head, and the outer leaves are slightly spotted with inconspicuous brown spots. Easy to grow and a good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

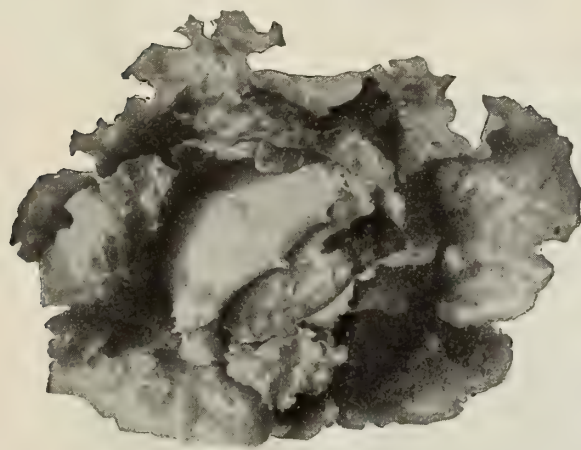


Romaine or White Paris Cos Lettuce

White Paris Cos—The best of the Cos or celery varieties. Forms a large, light-green plant, with the head well folded and quite solid. Cos lettuce is also called Romaine, and is very popular with our foreign population, for it is highly prized in England and France, while little known to our own people. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

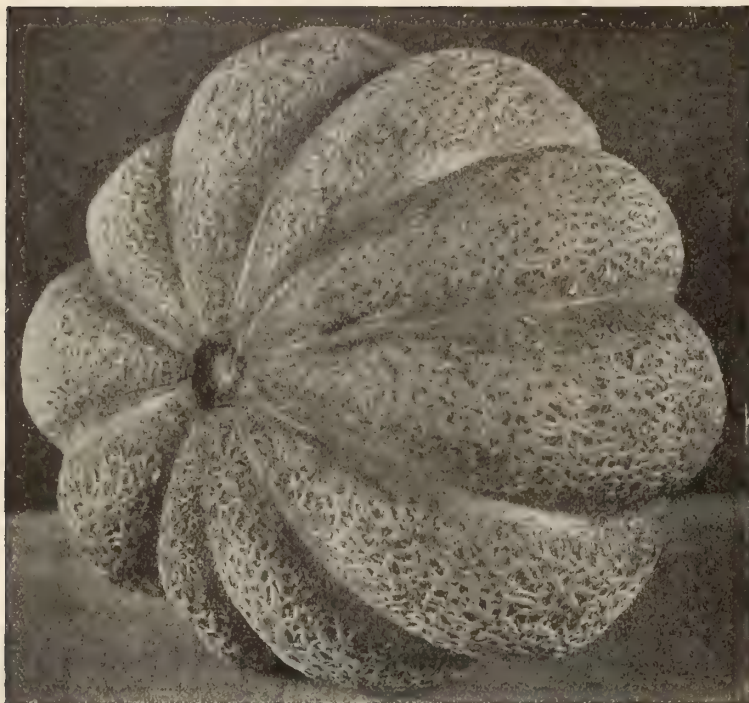
Prize Head—One of the very best loose-bunching or non-heading varieties. Leaves brown, very curly, and of remarkably fine flavor. Grows quickly and all except the outer row of leaves are very brittle. It is probably the most easily grown lettuce in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Passion—The most popular variety among California and New Orleans market gardeners. A medium-sized cabbage, butter-heading sort. We have the best and truest stock of this variety that can be obtained. It is especially recommended as a garden lettuce for our climate. It heads well, and bears shipping remarkably well, since it revives nicely after wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Los Angeles Lettuce

Los Angeles—A large crisp tight-heading variety. light green curly leaves. There is no waste in preparing as all the leaves can be used. The heads are large and of fine quality. We recommend this variety above all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Extra Early Hackensack

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

Extra Early Hackensack—An early variety with almost globular fruit, which is heavily ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh thick, and light green. A sweet, luscious melon, famous for its captivating flavor. The melons weigh from four to six pounds each. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rocky Ford Nutmeg, or Netted Gem—This is the finest muskmelon or cantaloupe that comes into the San Francisco markets. It is slightly oval and slightly ribbed with netted skin; one of the handsomest melons grown, and, being almost solid, one of the best for shipping. Has thick, dark green flesh, of delicate flavor, with a small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Burrell's Gem—A medium-sized oval variety deeply netted and having salmon or red flesh. It is larger than Rocky Ford and of an entirely distinct flavor. There is a growing demand for the fine grained, smooth salmon-red fleshed muskmelons and Burrell's Gem seems to be one of the best in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—Although there are several varieties frequently substituted for this sort, we have a distinct type, and find it very popular with all who have tried it. The fruit is large, oblong, slightly ribbed and coarsely netted. The flesh is light yellowish-green, very sweet, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Casaba, or Winter Muskmelon—The seed should be sown late in the Spring, after all danger of frost is over on moist sandy loam. Do not pick until the light streaks become quite yellow. Stow away so they do not touch each other in a cool, dark place. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat. Some of the melons will actually keep until February. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Banana—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

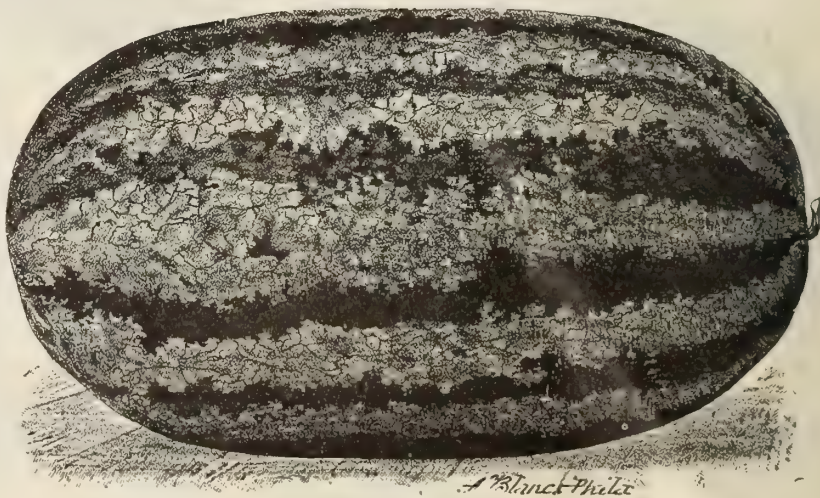
Montreal Market—A large-fruited variety, nearly globular with flattened ends. Skin dark green; heavily netted. Flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Fordhook—One of the best home garden melons; of medium size, globe shaped, flattened at the ends. Roughly netted. The flesh is rich salmon in color, very solid and of delicious flavor. The rind is extremely thin and the seed cavity unusually small. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Watermelons

Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the oldest and most popular sorts and frequently known as Gypsy. A large oblong variety with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind is tough, but flesh is of good quality and bright red; a good shipping and market melon. Is quite as generally used by the large melon growers as Kleckley Sweets and is perhaps hardier and more profitable, being very easily grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chilian—A very brittle, thin-skinned variety of highest quality, and especially valuable for home garden. It is slightly oblong; the skin is deep rich green, mottled and striped with a still deeper green; the flesh is bright red and the flavor is remarkably fine and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Georgia Rattlesnake

Watermelons—Continued

Angelino—A new melon of great promise. Fruit round, deep green. Rind very thin, flesh bright red and heart unusually large and heavy. Ships well and sells readily in all markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Kleckley Sweet, or Monte Cristo—The sweetest of all shipping melons; has become very popular with the market grower for shipment to nearby markets. The melons are of the most handsome appearance, of oblong shape, dark green skin; flesh bright red, with broad, solid heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tom Watson—A novelty in watermelons, and of sterling merit. It was introduced last season and has been quite extensively tried so that it has passed its period of experiment. The fruit is very large, many melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin but exceedingly tough, and on this account it is one of the very best shipping varieties. The skin is a

**Kleckley Sweet**

dark mottled green, while the flesh is a brilliant scarlet, and the heart is very large with a small seed area. The flavor is most delicious and refreshing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Citron, Green Seeded or Colorado Preserving—An oblong dull green variety about eighteen inches long. The flesh is green with green seeds and is used largely for stock feeding. A common plan is to split them open with an axe and feed them to cattle in the field. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cuban Queen—An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin; flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Florida Favorite—A very large variety, with large, oblong fruit and dark green skin, mottled with a deeper shade. Rind thin, flesh deep red and of fine quality. The flavor is excellent, and the melon is well suited for either table or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Eastern Grown Seed—For some reason, not wholly understood, watermelon deteriorates if the seed is constantly grown in the West. The very best strains come from the extreme East and we get our supply from one of the best growers in Florida. The most critical melon growers claim that well-grown Eastern seed produces more uniform market melons and that they are more solid and uniformly ripened at the heart.

Mushroom Spawn**CULTURAL DIRECTIONS**

Ten pounds will spawn about ten feet square. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept at from fifty to seventy degrees. From some old pasture procure good, rich soil, and to every bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from seventy-five to fifty degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay, about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days.

**Mushrooms (Grown from Jackson's Spawn)**

After the first crop is gathered spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

Jackson's Spawn—Selected high-grade spawn, per brick, 35c; 7 bricks, \$2.25; 14 bricks, \$4.25. If ordered by mail, add 12c per brick for postage.

Lambert's Pure Culture—Bricks, 25c each; 7 bricks, \$1.50.

Mustard

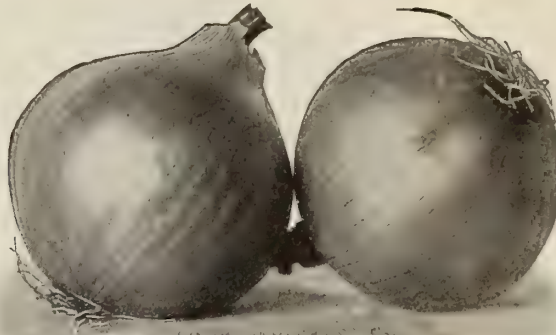
The leaves of these varieties of mustard, as here listed, make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the Spring and at frequent intervals throughout the Summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

Southern Giant Curled—Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the Fall, and used in the Spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf, and produces plants two feet high, and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Yellow or White—The old sort, used for salads and flavoring. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Onions

*Best for the
Kitchen Garden*



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

*Most Profitable
for the Grower*

Red Wethersfield—Heavy cropper, fine seller. This is the finest large red onion of the present day; produces enormous crop of large, solid, heavy bulbs, small necked, and of a beautiful dark rich, red color. Early to mature and a fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Australian Brown—Extra long keeper, and sure cropper. Early and very hardy. The skin is a rich brown; solid white flesh, crisp and of sweet mild flavor. We have an absolutely unsurpassed strain of this fine onion. Should be planted early on low, wet ground to get large bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.75.



Australian Brown Onion

Danver's Yellow Globe—A great favorite. It is of perfectly globular shape, being almost round, with a very small neck. The color of the skin is a rich golden yellow. Of large size, remarkably solid and heavy. We have taken unusual precautions to have seed of the highest degree of perfection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—Producing onion of a beautiful white color. The shape of the bulb is flat. Very hard and firm and excellent keeper. Good flavor, tender and a good variety for growing for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Prizetaker—For a very large onion, plant this. A highly esteemed onion. Succeeds everywhere. It gives universal satisfaction, yielding onions often weighing from three to four pounds. Easily grown. By sowing early in a sheltered spot and transplanting the young plants, it can be grown to an immense size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Barletta (the finest for pickles)—This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. They are the handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly, they grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of a very mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Flat Danvers—An early sort, of great merit; the best yellow kind for market. Is the most hardy of all varieties for California and yields the surest and largest crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Red Wethersfield Onion

Extra Early Flat Red—Remarkably early, of medium size, thriving in cool soil where others fail; a good keeper; shape uniform, round and flat, skin light red, flesh coarse-grained, white and mild; an excellent variety for home gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

White Bermuda—A very early variety, used largely in the South as an early market onion, when the seed is sown in the Fall and the onions harvested in the Spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish-straw color, and the shape is flat. The seed we offer is grown in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and is a fine pure strain. This is the principal variety shipped in crates from Texas and Imperial Valley early in the Spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Onion, Early Barletta

Onion Sets

Plant near the surface, in drills twelve inches apart and two inches between the sets. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed.

Postage on Onion Sets is 10 cents per pound additional.

Yellow Onion Sets—Lb., 20c.

White Onion Sets—Lb., 20c.

Garlic—Lb., 25c.

Okra or Gumbo

This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow and its young seed pods are delicious in soups and alone. Probably the finest known vegetable for this use.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod—A dwarf-growing, very early and prolific variety. Pods are long, slender, deep green and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Velvet—Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or square-holed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Parsnips

Hollow Crown—The best and most popular for all purposes. This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored; cooking tender, sweet and rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

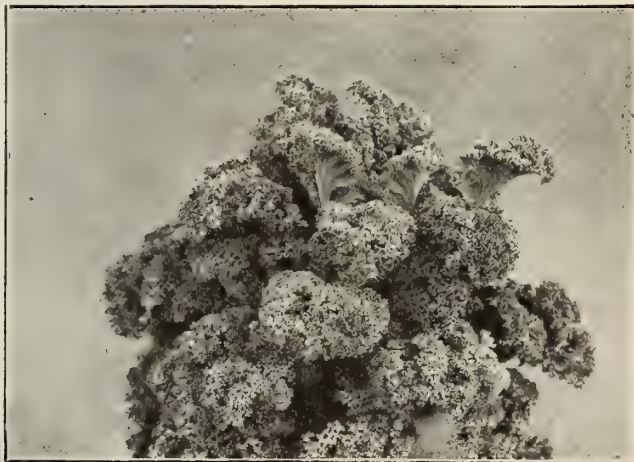
Parsley

Used for garnishing dishes of meat, or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family, providing the leaves are cut often and the plant not allowed to seed.

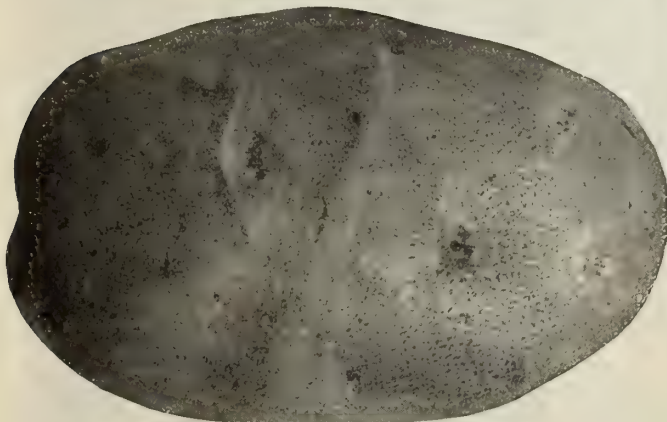
Double Curled—A curled variety very hardy and easy to grow. Deep rich green, and by many preferred to the extremely curly varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Triple Curled—Very finely curled variety of dark green color. One of the best varieties for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Hamburg, or Turnip Rooted—A plain-leaved variety, forming a long, thick, edible root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



Double Curled Parsley



Early Rose Potato

Potatoes

FOR SEED PURPOSES

We can supply Northern grown selected seed potatoes of the following leading sorts at 5c per pound, add 10c per pound for postage if ordered by mail: Burbank, Early Rose, Garnet Chili. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Peas—Extra Early Varieties

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A very early, tall variety, vines two to two and one-half feet, with smooth, small peas, green seeded, of good quality and short well-filled pods. The crop matures practically all at one time, and is very popular with canners and market gardeners. This variety will not rot in the ground if planted in very cold, wet soil and so is recommended for the very earliest planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

American Wonder—This is an old favorite variety, both for the market grower and family garden. The vines require no support, growing twelve to fifteen inches high. An extra early and heavy and reliable cropper, ready to pick in forty-five to fifty days from time of planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Little Gem—An early dwarf, wrinkled pea, very productive and sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Gradus, or Prosperity—This fine variety combines earliness with large size in a green wrinkled pea. In earliness they follow closely after the first earlies, being only two or three days later than the Alaska. In height they are two and one-half to three feet. The vine is robust, and the foliage very vigorous, bearing their handsome large pods profusely over the vine. The pods are nearly round, long and straight; fully as large as the Telephone and are well filled with luscious sweet peas of finest quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



American Wonder

Medium Early

Thomas Laxton—A fine early tall variety similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not so early. It is also darker in color and has large blunt pods that are well filled with peas of finest quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Late

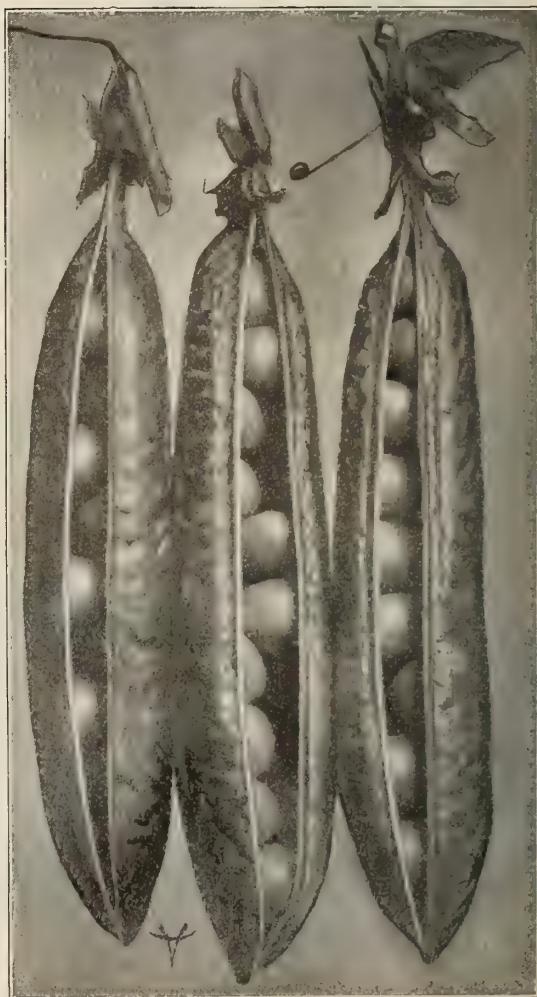
Stratagem—A semi-dwarf variety, with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled, and of good quality. The vines bear well and the pods are thick, long and well filled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Telephone—One of the latest varieties; is tall and vigorous, with enormous pods, bearing large, wrinkled peas of remarkably fine quality; a popular home garden and market variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Yorkshire Hero, or Alameda Sugar—A very hardy and prolific semi-dwarfed, wrinkled variety; the peas are large and of fine quality and the pods, which are broad and medium sized, remain in condition for a long time. It bears immense crops, both of pods and dried peas, and is the variety most largely planted by gardeners. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Melting Sugar, or Edible Pod—A tall variety, bearing long, flat, brittle pods, which are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. Is a delicious vegetable, and should be better known and more generally used. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Champion of England—One of the most popular, tall, wrinkled varieties. Is very prolific and hardy, and the peas are of especially fine, rich quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.



Stratagem

Peppers

of Excellent Quality

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—A large, early, bright-red variety of mild flavor; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes" when green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth—Nearly the same as Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and of deeper shape; of very mild flavor; fine for "mangoes." Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—A late variety; small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped, pungent pods; as much used for pickling when green as when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Chili—Small, bright red peppers, very hot and pungent; the pods generally used for making "Pepper Sauce"; very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Golden Dawn—Similar to the popular Bell, or Bull Nose, excepting being of golden-yellow color and very sweet and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Sweet Mountain

Pumpkin

Connecticut Field, or New England Pie—A fine large orange-colored variety, used for field culture and stock-feeding. Producing over twenty tons to the acre. The skin is smooth and ribbed and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Common Field—The well-known, ordinary pumpkins, largely used for stock feeding. The fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red and orange, and varies also in size but is usually very large. Very heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin

Mammoth King, or Potiron—

The best large pumpkin in use. Forms immense globular melons, flattened a little at the end. Skin reddish yellow in color and flesh rich orange. This is unquestionably the very best mammoth pumpkin we have. It runs very uniform in shape and color and all are of immense size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Golden Cushaw—One of the best stock-feeding varieties. Is a solid, yellow crooknecked sort, and is nearly all flesh, having a very small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Small Sugar—A small, round variety of excellent quality. The flesh is rich yellow, very thick and sweet, and the skin is deep orange. We recommend this variety as the very best for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Rhubarb

Myatt's Victoria—The variety most generally in use. It comes fairly true from seed. Seed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50. Roots—15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Crimson Winter—The new variety, which has become very popular and profitable to the grower, is of delicious flavor, extremely hardy, very prolific, and very quick growing. Produces good stems all Winter and Spring. Seed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.50. Roots—25c each, 5 for \$1.00. Too heavy to mail.

Radish—Early Spring and Summer Radishes

Early Scarlet Turnip—A valuable variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Is a small, turnip-shaped variety, and in color entirely crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Scarlet Globe—A popular forcing variety owing to its very quick growth and fine, bright scarlet color. Shape, a trifle oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, or Rosy Gem—One of the most popular and attractive short varieties. It is globe-shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the house garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Half Long, or Olive-Shaped—The variety most largely used by gardeners in California. It is about three inches long with half stump-root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing and hardy. Remains solid longer than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Early Scarlet Turnip



French Breakfast

French Breakfast—Scarlet, with white tip; shape nearly oval; good for forcing or summer sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long Scarlet (short top)—The best known and most popular long variety. Color, bright carmine, and flesh brittle and firm. About six inches long, the top growing out of the ground about one inch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Icicle—A handsome white variety, about five inches long, with sloping top and pointed root. Quick growing, brittle, and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Vienna, or Lady Finger—A very fine, long, white variety, quick growing, and ready for use when very young. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Chartier—Of attractive appearance, being scarlet at top, shading to pink in the middle and to pure white at the tip. It resembles Long Scarlet in shape, but will grow to about twice the size. It continues growing for a long time without getting pithy or going to seed. Very valuable for market gardeners, as well as for private growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Fall and Winter Radishes

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China)—One of the very best for Fall and Winter use, and popular with market gardeners; bright rose color; flesh white and firm, of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 95c.

Long Black Spanish—A leading Winter variety; one of the best keepers; roots cylindrical, seven to ten inches long; skin blackish brown; firm white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Round Black Spanish—This is a large, black-skinned radish, much relished by the Germans; flesh white and firm, and of a peculiarly rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

California Mammoth White Winter, or Chinese White Winter—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; eight to twelve inches long, and from two to three inches in diameter; solid and of good flavor; white in color and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An entirely distinct variety of this vegetable. In all respects it far surpasses the old variety. It is considered very nutritious and wholesome when properly cooked; the roots being mashed or made into fritters, it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the oyster fritters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Improved Chartier



Prickly Spinach

Spinach

Prickly, or Fall—An exceedingly hardy variety adapted for Fall sowing, commonly used for market in California. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved—Leaves wrinkled or curled; best for market growers; one of the earliest varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

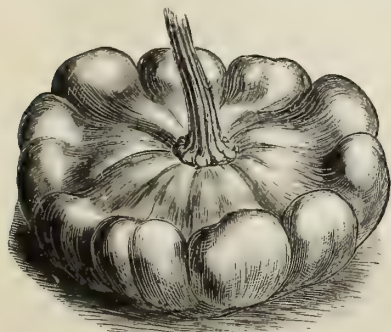
Long Standing—A deep green variety with rather elongated smooth leaves. Seed, round. Stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

New Zealand—A plant with thick, fleshy texture and soft crystalline leaves. Is not like the ordinary spinach in appearance, but it is used in the same way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sorrel

The large leaves, when cooked like spinach, make a very palatable vegetable. In California it grows luxuriantly, spreads rapidly from the root, and becomes an obnoxious weed unless given attention. A confined location in the garden is therefore recommended.

Large Leaved French—The variety having the largest leaves, and therefore the most desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Early White Bush Scallop Squash

Squash—Summer Varieties

Early White Bush Scallop—A very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, four to six inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "patty pan" squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The well-known Summer variety. Fruit long, skin very much warted, bright golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Vegetable, or Italian Marrow—A large, oblong variety, producing fruit which is dark green at first, becoming marbled and striped with yellow and lighter green as they mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—A fine large variety with round, scalloped fruit twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Color white, clear and wax-like. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

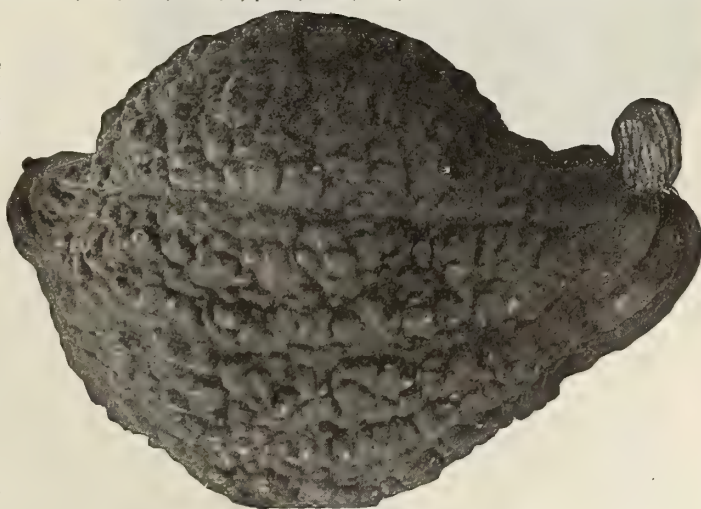
Winter Varieties

Hubbard—The most popular and widely used of the Winter squashes. Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Marrow—A popular variety, with large oval fruit. Skin bright, reddish orange, with light cream netting. Flesh, orange. Fine grained, and of excellent quality. This is the most popular variety for canning. The California canners plant several hundred acres annually and the fruit makes a rich orange-red, and delicious flavored dish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Perfect Gem, or Cream—Long-keeping Summer squash, four to six inches in diameter; apple shaped; distinctly ribbed with smooth, cream-colored skin. It is solid and rather hard, but bakes to a delicious soft consistency on the inside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Golden Hubbard—An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red, and the flesh bright orange. The vine is productive and the fruit is fit for use earlier than the Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Hubbard Squash

Turnips

Selected Early Snowball—The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table turnip. Bulbs small, smooth and round, with white skin and sparkling white flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—The best yellow garden turnip; a beautiful light golden yellow variety. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, and the table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan—The finest extra early Spring turnip in cultivation. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners, being fully two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. Flesh white, solid, and of finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaved—Flat, medium size, purple above ground, white below. The most popular variety for early use, either for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top White Globe—A valuable sort for either table use or stock feeding. Roots globe-shaped, white with purple top. Flesh, white, firm and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved—A fine, early clear white sort, medium size of quick growth and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

American Purple Top, or Long Island Improved Ruta Baga—This magnificent Swede is the result of judicious selection; it is the hardiest, most productive, and most nutritious variety. Best variety for table or stock feeding. It is a large purple-top, yellow variety; slightly oblong, with single tap-root, free from coarseness of neck, and for uniformity of crop and keeping qualities is superior to all other Swedes. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, and keeps sound and good until late in the spring; flesh always sweet and rich in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Snowball Turnip

Tomato



Tomato Earliana

Chalk's Early Jewel—A wonderful new variety, in that it is early and bears continuously throughout the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform, and well-ripened clear to the stem, and the flavor and quality are especially fine. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Earliana (Sparks)—The earliest tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is large, smooth, of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality. Very valuable for early market use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Acme—A tall variety, medium early, bearing flattish globe fruit of a purplish-carmine color, and medium size. The fruit is smooth and uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Matchless—A tall-growing, prolific variety with large fruit, which is rather flattened, smooth and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. For canning and general main crop market, there is no better tomato grown. Extra selected strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

Stone—The best main crop variety for all purposes, and largely used for canning. Vine tall and prolific. Fruit smooth, large, and uniform. Color bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Trophy—An old favorite and much esteemed for its productiveness and hardness. The fruit is somewhat irregular, but of fine quality, and is valuable for canning. The true stock is scarlet in color, and the fruit shows a distinct navel at the blossom end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Ponderosa—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety. Vine tall, and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Rather coarse and of fair quality only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Golden Queen—A large-fruited, tall variety, bearing smooth, bright yellow fruit of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry—A variety that is covered by a loose covering or husk. The true edible variety is yellow and is used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Dwarf Giant—Dwarf plant and giant fruit. A selection out of a cross between Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion, and it partakes of the nature of both parents. The fruit has the mild sweet flavor of Ponderosa, is also large and meaty, with very little core. It is deep purplish-crimson in color and belongs to the later fruiting types. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

Yellow Cherry—A small-fruited, bright, golden-yellow variety; very attractive for salads or preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Cherry—The fruit is small and globe-shaped, about one to two inches in diameter. It is very valuable for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf—The best known and most widely used variety throughout the middle and northern States and Canada. It is the hardest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

Anise—A hardy annual. The seed especially being used for seasoning food, also for flavoring liquors and for medicinal purposes. Grows about two feet tall. Sow the seed where the plants are to stand. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Balm—A perennial herb used for seasoning, especially in liquors. Has a lemon-like flavor. Thrives in any warm location, and is easy to grow. Plant grows one to two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual, the leaves of which have a clover-like flavor. Used for seasoning soups, meats, and salads. Of the easiest culture. Seed can be sown as early as the weather permits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Borage—The leaves are used for flavoring and the flowers furnish bee pasture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Caraway—A biennial herb, grown for its seeds, which are used for flavoring breads, cakes and cheese; also occasionally for the young shoots and leaves, which are eaten. Grows two feet high. Is of easy culture. Sow the seed in the Spring for seed crop the following year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Catnip—Practically a wild plant. Is a hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Chives—A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to same. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c. See plants of chives listed under vegetable plants.

Coriander—An easily grown herb, the seeds of which are used for flavoring pastry, confectionery and liquors. Grows two to three feet high. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Dill—An annual herb, the seeds of which are used for seasoning. The foliage is also used for flavoring as well as for medicinal purposes. Grows two to three feet high. Its largest use is pickling cucumbers in what is known as "Dill Pickles." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Fennel, Sweet—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used in soups, garnishes, and salads. The seed should be sown early and plants thinned to six or eight plants to foot of row. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

We can supply plants of the following varieties of herbs and plants during January, February, March and

April:

SAGE, CHIVES, MINT, THYME, TARRAGON, SWEET MARJORAM
Strong plants, 10 cents each. If ordered by mail, add 5 cents per plant for postage.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

We carry the following plants in the season shown and pack them very carefully for shipping. The purchaser takes the risk of their wilting or being damaged in transit.

Artichoke Plants—January to May. Doz., \$1.00. Too heavy to mail.

Asparagus Roots—Two years old. January to April. Doz., 20c (postpaid 25c doz.); 100, \$1.00; special price per 1000.

Cabbage Plants—November to June. Doz., 15c; 100, 85c; doz., 20c, postpaid.

Cauliflower Plants—November to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00; doz., 25c, postpaid.

Celery Plants—March to May. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.20; doz., 25c, postpaid.

Egg Plant—March 15th to May 15th. Doz., 25c; doz., 30c, postpaid.

Garlic—November to May. 25c per lb.

Horse Radish Roots—January to May. Doz., 50c; doz., 55c, postpaid. Extra large roots, 15c each, or \$1.00 per 10.

SEASONS TO PLANT IN

Variety	When to Sow
Artichoke	January to March—Plant Roots.
Asparagus	February to April.
Beans, Broad	January to May.
Beans, Bush Lima	May.
Beans, Pole Lima	April to May.
Beans, Wax	April to July.
Beans, Pole	April to July.
Beets	All year round.
Broccoli	January to April.
Brussels Sprouts	January to April—July to October.
Cabbage	January to April—July to October.
Carrot	All year round.
Cauliflower	July to January.
Celery	March to June.
Corn	April 15th to July.
Corn Salad	March to May—August to October.
Cucumber	April 15th to June.
Egg Plant	February to April.
Endive	July to October.
Kale	January to April—July to October.
Kohl Rabi	January to May—July to October.

Of the above, all are planted out of doors except Egg Plant, Peppers and Tomatoes, which should be started early in frames or in the house and transplanted out of doors about the first of May.

Vuelta de Abajo (Imported Havana)—Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.50.
Havana (Domestic)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Horehound—A hardy perennial shrub, one to three feet high, with whitish, hairy leaves, which are used in confectionery, and in medicines for coughs and colds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Lavender—A hardy perennial, growing two feet high and forming a bush of about four feet in diameter. Used as a garden plant on account of its fragrant blossoms and foliage. Its long, fragrant stems are frequently used for fancy work when dried. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Sweet Marjoram—A half-hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used both green and dried for flavoring or seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rosemary—A hardy perennial shrub, the leaves of which are used for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Oil of Rosemary is distilled from the leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Sage—A hardy perennial shrub, with whitish-green, oval, and very much wrinkled leaves, which have a pleasant smell and which are used for seasoning. It is easily grown and the seed can be sown almost any time. Its fragrant, purplish flowers are especially attractive to bees, and the finest white honey has its source in sage blossoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Summer Savory—A hardy annual, the stems and leaves of which are used for flavoring dressings and soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Winter Savory—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c;

Tarragon—The leaves are used for seasoning. The plants continue to bear leaves for a long period. Pkt., 10c.

Thyme—A low-growing, half-shrubby perennial, with fragrant leaves, having a mint-like odor, which are used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Wormwood—A hardy perennial, growing about four feet high. The leaves, which are greatly divided, have a strong, bitter flavor. They are gathered in the Summer and dried, and are largely used in medicines for tonics and applications. Also used in liquors, especially absinthe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Pepper, Large Bell—March 15th to May. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50; doz., 30c, postpaid.

Pepper, Cayenne—March 15th to May. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50; doz., 30c, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots—December to May. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50; doz., \$1.75, postpaid.

Rhubarb Roots, Crimson Winter—Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00, postage additional 15c each root.

Sweet Potatoes—April to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00; doz., 25c, postpaid.

Tomato, Extra Early Plants—March. Doz., 25c.

Tomato, Stone, Etc.—April to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c, postpaid.

Herbs, Chives, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Savory, Tarragon, Mint—Plants, 10c each; 15c postpaid.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Variety	When to Sow
Lettuce	All year round.
Muskmelon	April to June.
Watermelon	April to June.
Mustard	February to May.
Okra	April to June.
Onion	December to March.
Parsley	All year round.
Parsnip	July to October—January to June.
Peas	All year round.
Pepper	February to March.
Pumpkin	April to June.
Radish	All year round.
Rhubarb	February to May.
Rhubarb Roots	January to April.
Salsify	February to May.
Spinach	All year round.
Squash	April to June.
Tomato	February to May.
Turnip	August to April.
Vegetable Marrow	April to June.

Lawn Grasses

All our lawn grass seeds are re-cleaned and of the very best grade. They can be sown in California any time of the year providing there is plenty of water available. Prepare the ground by digging and fertilizing thoroughly with well-decayed manure and then rake the surface smoothly. Scatter the seed evenly and rake it in so that it will be covered lightly. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. Water daily until well started. One pound of seed is required for 250 square feet of lawn.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Fancy. Extra clean. The most popular grass for lawns. It is dark green and of dense growing habit, making a beautiful turf in a heavy or black soil. Per lb., 45c; per 100 lbs., \$42.50, postpaid per lb., 55c.

Hallawell's Special Lawn Mixture—A mixture of several deep green grasses which makes a thick sturdy lawn, remaining green both Summer and Winter. It is especially adapted for heavy or black soils. Per lb., 35c; per 100 lbs., \$30; postpaid per lb., 45c.

Australian Rye Grass—A very vigorous, quick-growing lawn grass, but a little coarse. Very satisfactory for lawns in San Francisco. Best grass for sandy soils. Per lb., 25c; postpaid, or by express or freight, 1 lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

White Clover—Of dwarf habit with creeping stems, rooting at the joints, on which account it makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Planted for a lawn either alone or in mixture with grass seed. Price, 50c per lb., postpaid or by express or freight, 40c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$38.00.

Fertilizer—To insure a rapid growth of grass some kind of fertilizer is necessary, especially in lawns where the nourishment of the soil has been used up by continuously growing on the same place. We have a fertilizer especially prepared to invigorate the growth of grass and to keep it that dark green color. Use one and one-half pounds to one hundred square feet and make two applications each year. Special prices on lawn and field fertilizers upon application. By express or freight only. **Lawn Dressing**, 10 lb., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00.

Alfalfa and Clover Seeds

The prices of some varieties of Clover, Grass and Field seeds may change as the season advances. Prices now given are those prevailing when this catalogue was published. It will be to advantage of intending purchasers to write for samples and special prices before ordering in large quantities.

Alfalfa (Medicago Sativa)—Also known as Lucerne and Chili Clover. One of the most valuable forage or pasture grasses, being very nutritious, both as a green feed and as hay. It requires moist land or frequent irrigation, and often bears from five to six crops of hay a year. It does well in almost any climate, and improves any soil that is sown with it. A good stand of it will choke out and practically kill wild morning-glory. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and sow seventeen to twenty-five pounds per acre broadcast and harrow in. It is best to sow in the Fall after the first rains, but it can also be sown in the Spring. 1 lb., 30c; postpaid, 40c; 10 lb., \$2.50. Prices on larger quantities on application.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover (Trifolium Hybridum)—A perennial variety, sometimes preferred to Red Clover, as it is generally finer and makes better hay for horses. The blossoms are also valuable for bees. Alsike succeeds on wet, cold and stiff soils. When used alone, sow eight to ten pounds per acre. 1 lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, 1 lb., 30c; larger quantities on application.

Crimson, or Italian (Trifolium Incarnatum)—An annual variety, growing twenty to thirty inches high, and having long, crimson blossoms. Excellent for both pasture and hay. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, and cut for hay when in full bloom. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight, 1 lb., 25c.

Burr Clover (Medicago Denticulata)—The native forage plant of California. Of the easiest culture, growing all winter and well into summer. We offer only "Hulled seed," which is much easier to sow than in the burr. Sow from August to October, using fifteen to twenty pounds of hulled seed per acre. 1 lb., 35c, postpaid; by express or freight, 1 lb., 25c.

Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense)—Standard clover for all purposes. Yields the heaviest crop of any variety except alfalfa, makes superior hay, especially if mixed with Timothy. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre. 1 lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight, 1 lb., 30c.

White Dutch (Trifolium Repens)—Dwarf, spreading vine-like variety, with white blossoms; used largely for bee pasture. It is also an excellent pasture plant for either sheep or cattle; also makes a beautiful lawn. Sow ten pounds per acre. 1 lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight, 1 lb., 40c.

Grasses

Add 10c per pound for all grass seeds ordered by mail; prices below do not include postage.

Awnless Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis)—Will stand droughts and produce heavy crops in dry sections and on poor soils where other grasses perish. It is one of the hardiest grasses and succeeds on our dry hillsides. Sow thirty-five pounds per acre. 1 lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Bermuda Grass (Cynodon Dactylon)—Dwarf with creeping stems which root at the joints, making it a difficult grass to eradicate. Makes a mat which will stand any amount of tramping or heat. Valuable for pasturage for dry stock, and for binding steep embankments, and for lawns around Sacramento. The seed requires fifteen days of hot moist weather to start it. Sow ten pounds per acre. 1 lb., 75c.

Creeping Bent Grass (Agrostis Stolonifera)—Being of fine texture this grass is most valuable for lawns and ideal for putting greens. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit and makes a strong enduring turf. Sow forty pounds per acre. 1 lb., 60c; 100 lbs., \$50.00.

Crested Dog's Tail (Cynosurus Cristatus)—Should enter in moderate quantity in permanent pasture and lawn mixtures. It does well in the shade, roots deeply, is stoloniferous and perennial. Valuable in mixture for lawns, putting greens, and for pasture. If sown alone thirty pounds should be used per acre. 1 lb., 60c; 100 lbs., \$50.00.

Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Italicum)—Thrives in almost any soil and yields early and abundant crops. Sown in the fall, will produce an excellent hay crop the following season, but lasts only one year. Much sown in Humboldt County for pasture and hay. Not recommended for lawns. Sow fifty pounds per acre. 1 lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis)—Fancy or double extra clean. Though offered at the standard weight of fourteen pounds per bushel, the natural weight of this fancy seed is twenty pounds per measured bushel. As this grass takes some time to become established, it is preferably sown in mixtures for pasturage. Is truly perennial and prefers lime soils. As a lawn grass it is the finest there is—spreading habit, even texture, permanent fine leaf and dark color. For pasture sow fifty pounds per acre; for lawns four or five pounds per 1,000 square feet. 1 lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$42.50.

Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne)—It grows rapidly and makes a good showing within a month from time of sowing; grows very rapidly. The great pasture and meadow grass of Great Britain. Valuable for planting early on dry hillsides, as it grows so very quickly. A good lawn grass, but a little coarse. Sow sixty pounds per acre. 1 lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Australian Rye Grass—Specially selected and re-cleaned, for lawns; does especially well on sandy soils. Sow five pounds per 1,000 square feet. 1 lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot (Dactylis Glomerata)—One of the most valuable of all pasture grasses; produces an immense quantity of forage, and hay of best quality. After being mown comes up quickly and yields very heavily. Suitable for pasture under trees. Sown in the ashes on cleared redwood land in Humboldt County. Not suitable for lawns as it grows in tussocks. Sow thirty-five pounds per acre. 1 lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Red, or Creeping Fescue (Festuca Rubra)—Forms a close, rich sod and is valuable in lawns and should be in shade mixtures. Makes a close, lasting turf on dry, sandy soils, and can be used to bind dry banks. Also an excellent bottom grass for moist mixture. Sow thirty pounds per acre. 1 lb., 40c; 100 lbs., \$35.00.

Red Top (Agrostis Vulgaris)—Herd's grass. Second only to Timothy as hay grass and better if the ground is to be pastured afterward for Red Top makes one of the best permanent pastures. Succeeds on all soils, though doing best on moist and even swampy land. A permanent grass and valuable as a lawn grass giving quick effect. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. In Chaff, 1 lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$15.00. **Fancy Free from Chaff**; sow 15 lbs. per acre, 1 lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Rhode Island Bent Grass (Agrostis Canina)—Like Red Top, this grass accommodates itself to all soils. Especially valuable for lawns on sand at the sea coast; from it the lawns at Newport are largely made. Is perennial, dwarf, and makes a beautiful fine, close turf. For lawn sow 50 lbs. per acre. 1 lb., 40c; 100 lbs., \$35.00.

Grasses—Continued

Add 10c per pound for all grass seeds ordered by mail; prices below do not include postage.

Timothy (Phleum Pratense)—The grade we offer is particularly "choice," free from weed seeds and of high germinating power. Timothy is the great standard hay grass of the eastern part of the country. It makes hay of the best quality and produces a larger crop on good soil than any other grass. Not adapted for pasture, as there is little growth after cutting and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Not a lawn grass and not adapted for dry soils; height 2 to 3 feet. Often sown with red top and red clover. Sow 15 to 20 lbs per acre. Price fluctuates. **Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Sheep's Fescue (Festuca Ovina)—Short and dense in growth, excellent for sheep pastures, because it will thrive on poor, gravelly, shallow or hilly soils where other grasses fail. Not recommended for lawns under ordinary conditions because it bunches. Sow 35 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.**

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa Nemoralis)—Of early growth and thriving well under trees where other grasses will not grow. Valuable for pasture, but expensive. As a lawn grass its creeping roots soon form a good turf. Should be included in putting green mixtures and shaded lawn mixtures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 85c; 100 lbs., \$80.00.**

Miscellaneous Field Seeds

Canary—The seed is used for bird food. Is valuable also as an ornamental grass and has considerable merit as hay for feeding cattle. **Lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Canada Field Peas—A strong, vigorous pea often planted for green manure to plow under in the spring. Makes an excellent winter growth when sown in fall; very useful for fodder. Sow 100 to 150 lbs. per acre broadcast. **Lb., 20c, postpaid; larger quantities on application.**

Cow Peas (Black Eye)—Used largely for green manure. It is also valuable if allowed to mature the seed, when the dry vines can be plowed under and the seed used to grind as feed for stock. If for green manure, sow broadcast, using 80 pounds per acre. If for seed or fodder, sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 40 pounds per acre. Sow late in spring. **Lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Egyptian or Jerusalem Corn, or Dhoura—Belongs to non-saccharine sorghums. It is considered a good grain for dry sections and seasons. It produces several small heads on side shoots, often as many as 8 heads on a stalk. The seed is small and makes excellent chicken food. Plant 8 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Hemp (Kentucky Hemp)—A staple crop for manufacturing, sown broadcast, using 25 pounds of seed per acre. For a seed crop, should be sown in hills 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high, with deep cut, dark-green leaves, which are rather fragrant. Makes a stately row along a walk, and is an interesting garden annual. The seed is used in birdseed mixture. **Lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Jersey or Cow Kale—A tall-growing variety having a large bunch of cabbage-like leaves on top of a stout stem. Is much grown for chicken and cow feed. The green feed from these plants is very great, and is borne continuously. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Niles Peas—Used principally for green manure. **Lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Kaffir Corn—Grows from 6 to 10 feet high and thrives in hot, dry climates. Makes good fodder for cattle, and the seed is used for stock and chicken food. Sown in rows 3 feet apart, using 6 to 8 pounds per acre. **Lb., 20c, postpaid.**

Owing to frequent market fluctuations on Clover and Field Seeds, we will not list the hundred-pound price, but request that all who are interested in quantities will write us for samples and quotations. If ordered by express or freight, deduct 10c per lb. from the above postpaid prices.

Bird Seeds

(Prices do not include postage)

Blue Maw (Blue Poppy)—25c lb.

Canary Seed—10c per lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 7 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.00.

Corn, Parrot Soft Mexican—Lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c.

Hemp—10c lb., 3 lbs., 25c; 6 lbs., 50c.

Millet, Reclaimed—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 8 lbs., 50c; 16 lbs., \$1.00.

Mixed Bird Seed—A large per cent of Canary. 10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 8 lbs., 50c; 16 lbs., \$1.00.

Rape—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 8 lbs., 50c; 16 lbs., \$1.00.

Sunflower—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 6 lbs., 50c; 14 lbs., \$1.00.

Tree Seeds

(Pkt., 10c, except where noted)

Acacia Baileyana—A handsome tree, with glaucous foliage; in great demand for street planting. One of the most beautiful of the Acacias. **Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.**

" **Florabunda**—Free flowering with long narrow leaves and of drooping habit, very ornamental. **oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.**

" **Melanoxylon**—In irrigated glens of deep soil this tree will attain the height of 80 feet with a stem several feet in diameter. **Oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.**

" **Mollissima**—A fine, erect, rapid-growing tree, with glaucous green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow, and borne in racemes. **Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.**

California Fan Palm (Washingtonia Filifera)—Our well-known hardy fan palm with threads on the leaves. The leaves hang on after they have died. **Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.**

Monterey Cypress (Macrocarpa)—A tree 40 to 60 feet high, rough bark; spreading, horizontal branches, rich green foliage; very ornamental for lawns or parks; also used extensively for hedges. **Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.**

Dracaena Indivisa (Dragon Palm)—A handsome palm-like tree used for planting along avenues. The leaves are borne in a head at the top of a branchless stem, eight to fifteen feet high. **Oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.**

Date Palm (Phoenix Canariensis)—A beautiful long-leaved variety growing to an immense height. **100 seeds for 25c; 1000 seeds for \$1.50.**

Eucalyptus Amygdalina (Giant Gum Tree)—Is one of the best for subduing malarial effluvia in fever regions, although it does not grow with quite the same ease as the Eucalyptus globulus. **Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.**

Eucalyptus Citriodora—The well-known lemon-scented gum; a popular favorite. **Pkt., 50c; oz., \$1.50.**

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—This variety will stand more frost (22 deg.) than any other Eucalyptus and will also stand more drought. Quick growing timber variety. **Oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.**

Eucalyptus Ficifolia—Very ornamental for lawn or avenue planting; has beautiful crimson flowers. **25c per package of 25 seeds; 100 seeds for 80c.**

Tree Seeds—Continued

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—A very rapid-growing tree, making valuable timber. The common variety—the one most generally planted. **Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.**

Eucalyptus Leucosylon (Ironbark Tree)—The culture of this variety is desirable on poor, stony land, where other Eucalypti would be unsatisfactory; flowers are a beautiful cerise pink. **Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00.**

Eucalyptus Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—Thrives best on low grounds, especially near the sea coast. **Oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.**

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum)—A rapid-growing tree; stands heat and considerable cold without injury. **Oz., 50c; lb., \$4.00.**

Eucalyptus Rudis (Desert Gum)—This tree is noted for its toughness, being extensively used for avenues and windbreaks. **Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00.**

Eucalyptus Tereticornis (Gray Gum)—A very hardy, quick-growing Eucalyptus; largely used for railroad ties, etc. One of the sorts most often planted for timber. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.**

Eucalyptus Viminalis—In poor soil it grows to a moderate height; in rich soil it attains gigantic dimensions. **Oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.**

Grevillea Robusta (Silk Oak of East Australia)—Beautiful fern-like foliage; of rapid growth, flowering when about twenty feet in height; covered with bright orange-scarlet flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.**

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle)—Well known handsome shade trees, with feathery leaves and red berries. **Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.**

Pinus Insignis (Monterey Pine)—A very ornamental tree for parks and lawns; grows from sixty to seventy feet high; of rapid growth; has beautiful green foliage. **Oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.**

Sequoia Gigantea (Wellingtonia Gigantea)—The mammoth tree of California. This is the largest tree known to exist on the American continent. **Oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.**

Sequoia Sempervirens—Usually known as California Redwood. The most valuable timber of the California forests. **Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.**

Gladiolus

The culture of the Gladiolus is of the easiest. Set the bulbs about three inches deep and seven or eight inches apart each way. Any good garden soil will make strong plants and good bloom, but for the finest results use manure and plenty of water. After the flowers are past, dig the bulbs up and dry them under cover in the open air for a month and then store in dry soil till next Winter, when they may be reset. From January to April are the months in which to plant Gladioli, but for a succession of flowers they may be started to the middle of June. Gladioli do well in San Francisco, standing against the cold Summer winds, and blossoming most freely for weeks. (If wanted by mail, add 8c per dozen for postage.)

Twelve Finest New and Rare Gladioli

America—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its coloring and texture; growth and habit perfect. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.**

Attraction—Rich, deep crimson, with conspicuous pure white center and throat; beautiful and attractive. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.**

Augusta—Lovely pure white, with blue anthers. Strong straight spike. **Each, 7c; doz., 75c.**

Blue Jay (Baron Hulot)—Rich, royal violet-blue. This, when cut in combination with Sulphur King, is truly exquisite. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Brilliant—Glistening scarlet with carmine and white throat. The best scarlet. **8c each; 85c per doz.**

Canary Bird—Fine light yellow, with a strong spike. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Columbia—Large light orange-scarlet, splashed and blotched with bluish-purple; very effective. **Each, 7c; doz., 75c.**

Wm. Falconer—Spike of great length and covered with enormous flowers. Beautiful clear light pink. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Klondyke—A clear yellow, with a vivid crimson-maroon blotch in the throat; a splendid free grower. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

Madam Monneret—Delicate rose color. **Each, 7c; doz., 75c.**

Princes—An especially fine variety, with immense wide-open amaryllis-like flowers of a rich, dazzling scarlet, marked with white on the lower portion, which serves to intensify the brilliancy of the scarlet. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.**

Sulphur King—The finest clear yellow yet introduced. A bunch of this and Blue Jay together form one of the most striking color combinations that can be imagined. **Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.**

Collection of one of each twelve above varieties, **\$1.25.**

Mixed Gladioli

These have the various types and colors separated and while not so fine as our named sorts offered above, still they have a great variety from seedlings. **Extra White and Very Light Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.**

Pink and Rose Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Brilliant Scarlet and Red Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Orange and Yellow Shades Mixed—Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.50.

Striped and Variegated—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Lemoines Extra Fine Mixed—One of the best strains, with bright colorings and odd markings. **Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00.**

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—Apt to contain some great novelty. **Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00.**

Childs Type Mixed—Large flowers, soft and wavy on the edges. **Doz., 60c; 100, \$4.00.**

Childs Lighter Shades—A lighter and better mixture. **Doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.**



Lilies

Plant six inches deep in a well-drained soil, preferably in a cool spot. For other varieties consult our **Fall Catalogue of Bulbs**, issued in October.

The bulbs are ready for delivery in **December, January, and February**, but not later. If wanted by mail, add 3c each, 25c per dozen, for postage.

Auratum—The grandest of all hardy lilies, with large, graceful flowers of a delicate ivory white color thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Speciosum Album—Beautiful pure white flowers of large size. One of the handsomest and easiest grown lilies we have. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Speciosum Rubrum—White, shaded rose and spotted deep red. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Orange, spotted black. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Tigrinum Flora Plena (Double Tiger Lily)—Growing from four to six feet high, bearing an immense number of double bright orange-red flowers, spotted with black. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Easter Lily, or Longiflorum—While if planted as late as January these will not be in bloom for Easter day, still they will bloom in the middle of Summer out of doors, and are most attractive in a garden. Watch for plant-lice on the unexpanded buds and treat with tobacco solution or tobacco dust (consult our list of insecticides at end of book). **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Begonias (Tuberous-Rooted)

For **January and February** delivery. Splendid pot plants, and equally useful for bedding purposes; very free flowering, doing best with partial shade. (Prices include postage.)

We offer Begonias in the following separate colors: **Dark rose, light pink, salmon, scarlet, white and yellow.** **Double**—All colors separate or mixed. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Single—All colors separate or mixed. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

Begonia Crispa—A new sort with very large single flowers beautifully frilled on edge and crested. Try some of these new ones. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.**

Tuberoses

For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hot-bed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May.

Excelsior Double Pearl—Extra large bulbs. **3 for 15c; doz., 40c; 100, \$3.00.** If wanted by mail, add 12c per dozen extra.

Yellow Calla Lily (Elliottiana)—The true yellow flowered Calla. The flowers are bright yellow and the foliage dark green, spotted white. **Each, 25c and 35c.**

Bulbs

Besides the above we have usually in stock during December and January bulbs of **Caladiums** (\$1.00 doz.); **Cyclamen** (\$2.00 doz.); **Scarlet Freesias** (25c doz.); **Gloxinias** (\$1.50 doz.); **Montbretia** (20c doz.).

Our **Fall Catalogue of Bulbs**, issued each October, fully describes and lists these and many other bulbs. Ask to have this catalogue sent to you in the Fall.

Our Choice Flower Seeds

How to Raise Flowers Successfully from Seeds

Tender, or Greenhouse, means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted late in Spring (May) or in a greenhouse.

Half Hardy means the plant will stand any light frost, but needs protection against very cold weather. These should be planted in the Spring (March and April), not in the Fall.

Hardy means the plant will stand considerable frost, or practically all we have on the Pacific Coast. These may be planted in the Fall or in the Spring (October to May). If sown in the Fall they will come into bloom earlier than if sown in Spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather.

Annuals are plants that bloom the first year from seed, and the plant dies after one season. Tender annuals must be sown in Spring (April to June) and hardy annuals may be sown in either Spring or Fall (October to May).

Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant dies after the second year. In California many of these will bloom the first year if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant lives and blooms during successive years. If sown in early Spring (February to April 15th) many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in Spring after frost is over (April 15th to June). Hardy perennials are best sown in the late Summer and early Fall (July to October) for next year's flowers.

How to Sow Flower Seed—It is best in practically all instances except hardy annuals to start the seed in boxes, preferably a box about 18x24 inches and four inches deep, using very sandy soil with leaf mould that will not bake, and provide for drainage by boring some holes in the bottom of the box. Set the boxes in a warm sheltered place, but protect from the direct light of the sun, as the seed is liable to be scorched up. It is best not to put any fertilizer in the seed-box, since it is only necessary to bring the plants to the third or fourth leaf, when they should be pricked out and reset in another box, in which the soil should be loam mixed with leaf-mould. It is important that the plant be of good size, strong and sturdy, when finally transplanted in the garden.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be sown in the Spring after the soil is well worked and fertilized. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with sharp sand about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. The sand will prevent the crusting over of the soil after watering.

When up, the plants must be thinned from two to twelve inches, depending on the variety, otherwise they will be weak and spindling. It is a common mistake in the garden to leave plants altogether too thick. Always keep the weeds out.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or less is the proper depth. Such fine seeds as Portulacas, Nicotiana, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the harder annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked. Water often.

Classification of Flowers

To enable one to tell at a glance what flowers are suitable for any position, we have classified all the different flowers of which we sell seed, into the following classes.

Where any variety is suitable for two uses we have entered it under both lists.

Perennials are separated from Annuals and Biennials are classed with the Perennials. Plants which will do well in a shady location we have indicated by (s) after the name, and those that will do well in a partially shaded location are indicated by (ps).

We think these lists will be of great service to every careful planter.

SEED OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus Fern (s)	Coleus
Auricula	Cyclamen
Begonia, Rex	Gloxinia
" Tuberous (ps)	Impatiens Sultani
Calceolaria (ps)	Primula
Cineraria (s)	

BEDDING PLANTS, PERENNIAL

From 1 to 2 Feet High

Agrostema	Glaucum Luteum
Begonia, Vernon	Linum, Blue Flax
" Tuberous (ps)	Lychnis
Calceolaria Rugosa (ps)	Pentstemon
Candytuft, Perennial	Salvia
Carnation	Stocks, Perpetual
Cineraria (s)	Sweet William
Coleus	Verbena
Columbine	Viola (s)
Coreopsis	Violet (s)
Daisy Shasta	Wallflower (ps)
Gaillardia	

ANNUAL BEDDING PLANTS

or Tall Border Plants

1 to 2 Feet

Ageratum, Tall	Hunemannia, or Bush Esch-
Arctotis Grandis	scholtzia
Aster	Hyacinths (see Fall Bulb
Balsam	Catalogue)
Bartonia Aurea	Iris (see Fall Bulb Cata-
Calendula	logue)
Candytuft	Linum, Scarlet Flax
Celosia	Lupins
Centaurea	Marigold
Chrysanthemum	Mignonettes
Clarkia	Nasturtiums, Dwarf
Collinsia	Nigella, or Love-in-a-Mist
Daffodils (see Fall Bulb	Pansy (ps)
Catalogue (ps)	Petunia
Dianthus	Poppy
Eschscholtzia, or Califor-	Phlox
nia Poppy	Pyrethrum Grandiflorum
Forget-Me-Not (s)	Schizanthus
Four O'Clock	Catchfly
Gaillardia	Snapdragon, Dwarf
Gilia	Statice
Godetia	Stock, Ten Weeks
Grasses, Ornamental	Tulips (see Fall Bulb Cata-
Gypsophila (for bouquets).	logue)
	Zinnia

See page 63 for miscellaneous bedding plants, etc.

TALL GROWING SHRUB PLANTS, PERENNIAL

For Grouping; from 2½ Feet Up

Canna (s)	Larkspur, Formosum
Canterbury Bell (s)	Lavatera
Chrysanthemum, White: &	Lavender
Yellow Marguerite (ps)	Poppy, Oriental
Columbine	Platycodon or Wahlen-
Dahlia	bergia
Delphinium	Phlox, Perennial
Digitalis	Romneya Coulteri (Mat-
Fuchsia (s)	ilija Poppy)
Geranium	Scabiosa Caucasica
Gladiolus	Snapdragon, Tall (ps)
Golden Rod	Valerian (s)
Grasses	Verbena
Helenium	Wallflower (ps)
Hollyhock	

TALL GROWING PLANTS FOR GROUPING, ANNUAL

From 2½ Feet Up

Amaranthus	Lilies (ps)
Calliopsis	Nicotiana
Castor Oil Bean	Rudbeckia
Cosmos	Salpiglossis
Honesty	Scabiosa Grandiflora
Larkspur	Sunflower

LOW EDGING PLANTS, ANNUAL

6 to 12 Inches High

Ageratum, Dwarf	Feverfew, or Pyrethrum
Alyssum	Lobelia Compacta (very
Bulbs of All Sorts (see	good)
Special Fall Catalogue)	Mignonette (s)
Candytuft	Nemophila
Celosia, Dwarf	Pansy (ps)
Centaurea, Dusty Miller	Portulaca
Dianthus	Sweet Peas, Cupids

LOW EDGING PLANTS, PERENNIAL

6 to 12 Inches High

Alyssum Saxatile	Poppy, Iceland
Armeria Maritima (ps)	Primula, Vulgaris and P.
Border Pinks	Polyanthus (s)
Daisy, English	Pyrethrum
Forget-Me-Not (s)	Viola (ps)

PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS,

OR WINDOW BOXES

Asparagus Fern (s)	Oxalis (see Fall Bulb
Forget-Me-Not	(Catalogue)
Kenilworth Ivy (s)	Portulaca (Rockery)
Lobelia, Trailing	Sanvitalia (Rockery)
Maurandia (s)	Thunbergia
Mimulus	Verbena (ps)
Nasturtium	

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclium	Rhodanthe
Helichrysum	Statice

CLIMBING VINES, ANNUAL

7 to 25 Feet

Balloon Vine	Gourds, Ornamental
Scarlet Runner Bean	Ipomea, all kinds
Calampelis	Mina Lobata
Canary Bird Vine	Momordica, or Balsam
Cobea Scandens	Apple
Cypress Vine	Moonflower
Convolvulus	Morning Glory
Hyacinth Bean	Nasturtium, Tall
Echinocystis (Wild Cu-	Sweet Peas
cumber Vine)	

CLIMBING VINES, PERENNIAL

7 to 25 Feet

Australian Pea Vine	Kudzu Vine
Clematis	Lathyrus Latifolius
Heliotrope	Smilax
Humulus, or Japanese Hop	

See page 58 for plants of climbing plants and vines.

Hot-Beds

Good hot-beds may be made by digging down about three feet and filling the excavation with rather fresh horse manure in which there is a good deal of bedding straw. About eighteen inches of this manure is sufficient and then fill in on top of it with about one foot of good soil mixed with sand. This manure pile will be compressed, and will soon begin to ferment, and will then keep the top soil warm and cause the seed to sprout quickly, and the young plant will grow very fast. It is best to enclose the hot-bed with boards, making what is called a cold-frame; this is done by running the length of the bed east and west and by making the north side about two feet high and the south side not more than six inches. The ends also should be enclosed and a sash of glass should be hung on hinges at the highest end. This sash should be raised for ventilation during most of the day, since the bed gets very warm and the atmosphere very close if kept too tightly closed for too long a time. As the plants grow, the sash should be left up longer each day to harden them and prepare them for final transplanting.

The hot-bed should have a very sunny location near a hedge or some building, well protected from the prevailing wind.

The object of the cold-frame is to make an artificial heat, and to protect the plants from frost during winter. Seed may be started any time during the winter, and plants can be ready to set out just as soon as danger of frost is over.

As the sun gets too hot it is necessary to shade the bed, and the glass should be white-washed or covered with sacking if necessary. Too much heat is fatal to the tender, young plants.

Leading Novelties

Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrida

(Transvaal Daisy) New Hybrids in Varied Colors

Richness of colors and forms distinguish chiefly the new hybrids of *Gerbera Jamesoni*. There are to be found already nearly all shades from white to yellow and from yellow to orange, as well as from rose to blood-red, and each sowing brings forth new surprises. But also the size of the flowers and of the single petals has increased and the flowerstalks have become stronger. The resistance against bad weather has also increased with these new hybrids. It is easily to be understood, that the value of these new varied colored hybrids as a cut-flower will thereby become raised considerably.

Pkt. of 10 seeds, 25c; pkt. of 25 seeds, 50c.

Transvaal Scarlet Daisy (*Gerbera Jamesoni Gigantea*)—This sensational new plant has recently been introduced from South Africa and should be in every garden. It is a herbaceous perennial and grows in heavy clumps. The leaves are about one foot long and deeply cut. The stems are long and stout, growing erect about eighteen inches high and bearing a large daisy-like blossom, similar in shape to a Marguerite, but of an intense vermillion color. The blossoms measure from three to four inches in diameter and are beautiful and last well when cut.

Pkt. of 10 seeds, 15c; pkt. of 25 seeds, 25c.

The plant is grown from seed planted in the Spring. Sow seed in boxes in clear sand mixed with leaf mould and cover about one-eighth inch deep. Plant with the fuzzy end of the seed just above the ground, being careful not to break it off. Do not overwater. They transplant easily to the garden and want a well-drained soil, as they do best in a rather dry situation.

Be sure to give the plants an airy, sunny place in the garden and a little protection on frosty nights.



Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrida



Poppy King Edward

POPPY KING EDWARD—Another splendid addition to the collection of single annual Poppies. The plants of this new variety, two and one-half feet in height, bring forth in great profusion large flowers of a deep scarlet, shaded crimson red, of gorgeous effect, which is heightened by the large black blotch adorning each petal for half its length from the base. From this sable hue the yellow anthers stand out in appropriate contrast. With this handsome Poppy, which comes true from seed, highly ornamental and most effective groups for border decoration can be made. Pkt., 25c.

Nemesia Strumosa Suttonii

Although this plant is not a novelty, it is not well known here. It should be planted extensively as it is a very free blooming annual growing about twelve inches high. The flowers of this improved strain come in all shades of purple, pale yellow, white, red, orange, pink and rose. Spotted and blotched. They make a splendid effect when planted in a bed or a border.

Mixed colors—Pkt., 25c.

Orange—Pkt., 25c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 25c.

Grand New Sweet Pea

GEORGE WASHINGTON—This crimson-scarlet variety we believe surpasses all the Sweet Peas of similar coloring in size of flower, form, substance and brilliancy, untarnished by burn or scald, though grown unshaded under most trying sun. The flowers of gigantic size are true Spencers, having round, open standards pleasingly undulated from throat to border. The waved wings also are of huge size. These gorgeous blossoms are borne usually in fours, but sometimes in threes, on strong stems ten to twelve inches in length. Pkt., 25c.



Nemesia

Acroclinium

A pretty annual "Everlasting," growing about fifteen inches high, bearing lovely white or rosy pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. A nice thing to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting. Sow seed from March till May in the open.

Single Mixed, Pkt., 5c; Double Mixed, Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Alyssum

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

A hardy annual of easy culture, especially adapted for borders and bedding, as it is literally covered with clusters of feathery blossoms all Summer. Sow the seed early in Spring, either in boxes to transplant or out of doors, and thin to four or six inches apart.

Blue Perfection—Deep blue, one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf Blue—Eight inches high, flowers blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf White—Eight inches high, flowers white. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c.

Amaranthus

Remarkably handsome foliage and interesting flowers, producing a striking effect in the border as a background or as a center of beds. Seed may be sown in the open border, or in a hot-bed; transplant about the first week in April. Produces the most attractive and brilliant foliage upon poor soil. Transplant to twenty inches. Half-hardy annual.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long, drooping scarlet flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Cruentus—Tall spikes of red flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor Splendens (Joseph's Coat)—Foliage scarlet crimson, yellow and bronze green. Two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Armeria Maritima (Thrift, Sea Pink)

Pretty edging plant, bearing tufts of rosy-pink flowers; hardy perennial. One foot. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring, in boxes and transplant. Pkt., 10c.

Bartonia Aurea

(A California Wild Flower)

Producing showy golden yellow flowers above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow it where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting; annual; two feet. Sow in the Fall or Spring. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelor Buttons—See Centaurea Cyanus.

Bellis Perennis—See Daisy.

Agrostemma—(Rose of Heaven)

Coronaria—An attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial of easy culture, producing bright-colored flowers on long, slender stems like a single pink; blooms the first season; fine for cutting; two feet. Plant in the Fall or early Spring. Sow the seeds in boxes to transplant or out of doors. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum

For borders, edgings, and rockwork we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders, sow thickly so as to form masses, early in Spring, or even the previous Autumn. For Winter bloom sow late in August. Cut back after the first flowers fade, and others will come.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum) (hA)—Fragrant white flowers all Summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Maritimum Little Gem (hA)—Pretty trailer; fine for edgings; very floriferous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust) (hP)—Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage. One foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Aquilegia—See Columbine.

Arctotis Grandis (The African Lilac Daisy)

A remarkably handsome annual from Africa, forming branched bushes two to two and a half feet in height and breadth; are pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or outside. Pkt., 10c.



Single Begonia

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

Plants of great value for pot culture or for growing outside in a sheltered position, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of sixty degrees. To secure the best of results for outdoor planting they should be set out as soon as the ground becomes warm. They are covered the whole Summer with bright and elegant flowers. (For bulbs see page 31.)

Single—Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Double—Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Crispa Mixed—Large single flowers, beautifully frilled on edge and crested. Pkt., 25c.

Vernon—A fibrous-rooted variety of great beauty; flowers waxy, blood-scarlet, borne in immense quantities; foliage green, turning to red. Used for borders and bedding. Half hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

Asters

A popular half-hardy annual produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. The tallest varieties grow about three feet high, and some varieties of dwarfs are not over three inches high. The best method of culture is to sow the seed in boxes about January 1st, and transplant about April 1st to 15th. The seed can also be sown in March and April, in the row where the plants are to remain, thinning them from six to twelve inches apart, according to variety.

Giant Comet—The flowers are composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet double flowers, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. Well-grown plants produce from twenty to thirty flowers perfectly double and of fine size. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ostrich Plume—A medium tall variety of the Comet type. The petals are long, narrow and curly, and the effect of both individual blossoms and bunches is beautiful. Mixture of all colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Victoria—Magnificent double flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals clear to the center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about twelve inches high, and have from twenty-five to forty flowers on a plant. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hohenzollern—A new variety of the Comet type, with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat chrysanthemum. Plant of branching habit, about sixteen inches high. Mixture. **Pkt., 15c.**

Semple's, or Giant Branching—The tallest and best florist's variety, and we heartily recommend it as the very best type of Aster we have. The plant grows two to three feet high and about eighteen inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full-petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. The most satisfactory type of all Asters, since it is not only a showy bedding flower, but owing to its long stems and large blossoms, is valuable for bouquets. Comes into flower late in the Autumn. Best colors:

Lavender	Crimson
Pink or Rose	Light Blue
White	Purple

Violet King, **Mary Semple** (very light pink)
Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50. Collection eight varieties, 60c.
Mixture of above colors, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

Asparagus

Plumosus—A tender perennial for greenhouse or potted plant use, with long, fine feathery foliage. The sprays, when cut, retain their freshness in water from three to four weeks. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in water before sowing. **Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 75c.**

Sprenger's (Emerald Feather)—An early, easily grown, feathery-leaved variety, with drooping branches. The best variety for hanging baskets. **Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 50c.**

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS)—A rapid-growing evergreen climbing perennial, flowering freely in large clusters of rose flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., they have no superior. **Pkt., 10c.**

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff)

A rapid-growing annual climber, ten feet high; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Sow seed in the open ground in March or April. **Pkt., 5c.**

Balsam or Lady's Slipper

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about twelve inches high. Plants are profusely covered with large double wax-like flowers of brilliant colors—some self-colored, others blotched, spotted, and striped in a wonderful manner. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors.

Camellia-Flowered, Mixed—Resembles a Camellia in its perfect shape. **Pkt., 5c.**

Rose-Flowered, Mixed—Of beautiful colors, flowers large, double. **Pkt., 5c.**

CALAMELIS (BUGLE VINE)—A well-known beautiful annual climber; trained to a trellis or south wall, it is an ornamental object throughout the Summer, its bright orange tubular flowers contrasting effectively with the delicate green of the foliage. Sow in the open, in March or April. **Pkt., 10c.**

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSE)—A tender, climbing annual of the Nasturtium family. Blossoms have curiously winged petals and are light yellow. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**



Giant Comet Aster

Hercules Aster, Rosy Lilac—One of Benary's most beautiful modern introductions. The Hercules type of Aster is one of the most beautiful, having long, curly petals, which droop and twist gracefully from the center, and are so dense and full as to resemble one of the finest chrysanthemums; five to six inches across. It needs, however, fine, rich soil to bring out its greatest beauty. **Pkt., 25c.**

Calceolaria

A tender perennial, used largely in greenhouses and conservatories. Is not of easy culture, but a very desirable flower. Bears a large profusion of small, pocket shaped flowers, many of which are beautifully tigered or spotted. There is a great variety of shades and colors in various markings.

Tigered and Spotted—Mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Rugosa Hybrid—A shrubby, profuse bloomer, and best for outdoor culture. **Pkt., 25c.**

Calliopsis

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all Summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom in Spring, thinning out to stand six inches to twelve inches apart.

Atrosanguinea—Velvety dark maroon. **Pkt., 5c.**

Golden Wave—The largest-flowering variety. Clear yellow. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Drummond's—Mixed. A gorgeous mixture of golden yellow, brown, maroon, and other shades. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.**

For perennial sorts see Coreopsis.

Canna—Indian Shot

One of the finest tall bedding plants with large ornamental leaves and long flower stalks. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out. Finest mixed: **Pkt., 5c.**

Candytuft

A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on variously long spikes. Universally cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses; seeds sown in autumn produce flowers early in spring; when sown in April flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy and easy to cultivate.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered, or Improved Empress—Very large heads and long spikes of white flowers. Best sort for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Carmin—Bright carmine rose. Pkt., 5c.

Crimson—Very beautiful. Pkt., 5c.

Purple—Beautiful shade of lilac and purple. Pkt., 5c.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Sempervirens—Perennial white. Pkt., 10c.

White Rocket—Long spikes and large flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Carnation

A half hardy perennial, used generally for greenhouse florists' trade in winter and for a garden favorite in summer. There are a large number of varieties and colors, but the early flowering mixtures are recommended for out-of-door culture. Sow the seed early in the year and transplant in March or April.

Marguerite—An extra vigorous race, especially adapted for out-of-door culture. The plants are trim in habit, perpetual, and flower abundantly in five months from sowing the seed. Marguerite Carnations are highly fragrant, and have beautiful double flowers. Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

Chabaud's Everblooming—Earliest French type of perpetual, flowering in 5 to 6 months after seed is sown. The flowers are double and very freely borne. In mixed colors, pkt., 15c.

Picotee—Extra fine double mixed. White, edged with colors, or striped and splashed. Contains many rare sorts never seen at a florists. Pkt., 25c.

Campanula

Well known, beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials and biennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive Bellflowers; thriving best in light, rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started to 1 ft. apart.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium)—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed; of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil. Grows about three feet high, and bears single bell-shaped flowers in blue, white, purple, and pink colors. Single Mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; Single white, pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; Single pink, 5c; oz., 40c; Single blue, pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Cup and Saucer Type—In this variety the outer petal forms a brim like a saucer. Light blue, pkt., 10c; Pink, pkt., 10c; Pure white, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Persicifolia—Peach-bell; perennial; 4 feet; large flowered. Mixed, pkt., 10c; Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c.

Pyramidalis—Chimney Bellflower. Large flowers on tall (6 foot) spikes; blooms late; perennial. Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c.

Carpatia (Carpathian Harebell)—A dwarf perennial; 6 inches; for rockeries, edges and beds. Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Castor Oil Bean (*Ricinus*)

A half-hardy perennial, growing from 6 to 15 feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple, and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit. Of the easiest culture. Individual plants, with plenty of room look best. Sow 3 seeds in a pot to transplant or plant outside in Spring; sow 2 or 3 seeds in a hole, with a space of 10 feet between each hole.

Zanzibarensis—Mixed. A large-leaved variety, deep green and bronze, growing 10 to 15 ft. high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Mixture of all varieties—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Calendula (*Cape Marigold*)

For effective and persistent blooming in beds and groups, the newer varieties of the common Marigold have no superiors, their beautiful flowers being produced from early spring until late in the fall. Sow in the open and thin or transplant to 1 foot apart; sow in January, May and August for a succession of blooms.

Lemon King—Clear yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

Orange King—Deep orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed, all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Carnations, Chabaud's Everblooming



(Centaurea Imperialis)

Royal Sweet Sultans

Centaurea Imperialis

This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut-flower purposes. The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other Sweet Sultan; of easy culture. Sow in the Fall or early in the Spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes. (See cut.) We offer the following distinct colors:

Pkt.	Pkt.
Pure White.....10c	Deep Lavender.....10c
Yellow.....10c	Mixed Colors.....10c
Moschata, or Sweet Sultan—A well-known type. In white, yellow, lavender, and purple. Blossoms very fragrant. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.	
Candidissima, White Leaved, or Dusty Miller—Grown for its silvery white foliage; used for borders carpet bedding; one foot; perennial. Pkt., 10c.	

Cockscomb (*Celosia*)

Very attractive and showy annual, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Does best started in a hot bed and transplanted into very rich soil after warm weather has set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

Plumosis, or Feathered Cockscomb—This species grows two or three feet high, and bears long, feathery plumes in brilliant colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Magnificent (Thompson's)—A new variety, superior to the older sorts, bearing grand spikes; flowers in mid-Summer. Mixed. Colors have a wide range. Pkt., 10c.

Cristata Glasgow Prize—A dwarf crimson variety, six or eight inches high, with very wide combs. Valuable for borders and edging. Pkt., 10c.

Clarkia (*California Wild Flower*)

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about eighteen inches high and bearing bright rose, white, or purple flowers in great profusion. Seed sown in the Fall will give early blossoms in the Spring. Seed can be sown almost any time.

Double Mixed, pkt., 5c; Single Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual Varieties)

Summer-blooming annuals, of compact growth, producing quantities of large single flowers, two inches across, and of striking beauty. Colors, crimson, gold, maroon, white, etc.; very effective for flower beds and for cut flowers. One to one and one-half feet. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to about six inches apart.

Eclipse—Pure golden, with a bright purplish scarlet ring; dark brown disc; very striking. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor—White with yellow band; very pretty. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Segetum, Evening Star, or Helios (Annual Golden Marguerite)—A splendid variety for cutting. Pure golden yellow. Giant single flower, three inches in diameter.

Segetum, Morning Star—Large light yellow; single flowers; shading deeper; fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

PERENNIAL VARIETY

Frutescens, or "Marguerite"; also called "**Paris White Daisy**."—White petals radiating from a golden-yellow center. Growing three to four feet high. Hardy and of easy culture. Pkt., 10c.



Centaurea Cyanus

Centaurea Cyanus

(Bachelor Button or Cornflower)

Of easy culture. Sow the seed either in the Fall or Spring, where it is to remain and thin to four inches.

Emperor William (Large Blue)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.
Mixed, all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Cineraria

These plants are invaluable for the decoration of the conservatory or for bedding outside in partial shade; unsurpassed for richness and variety of vivid colors, ranging through all shades of blue, purple and crimson; the seed is easily started and the plants grow readily in good ordinary soil. Sow in boxes in the Summer for Spring blooming, or in early Spring for late Summer flowering.

Cineraria, Hybrida Grandiflora—Splendid mixture of largest-flowered sorts. Pkt., 25c.

Cineraria, Hybrida Grandiflora Stella—A new variety, with peculiarly waved and twisted petals; mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

**Aquilegia (Coerulea Hybrida)****Columbine (Aquilegia)**

Charming hardy perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers, through May and June, their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants.

Truncata—Our native California wild flower found everywhere in the woods; flowers scarlet and yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.**

Chrysantha (Golden Spurred)—Golden yellow. **Pkt., 5c.**

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Violet blue and white; two feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Coerulea Hybrida—Beautiful hybrids of the preceding, bearing large, long-spurred flowers in a great variety of colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Skinneri—Scarlet, tipped with green. **Pkt., 10c.**

Single—All colors mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double—All colors mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Clematis

A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. Large Flowered Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cobaea Scandens

A very fine and rapid-growing climber, with large bell-shaped purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil; plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly.

Pkt., 5c.

Convolvulus—See Morning Glory.

Coleus

Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Although perennials, they attain perfection from seed the first season. One to three feet.

Rainbow Mixture—**Pkt., 15c.**

Collinsia

A free-flowering and easily grown annual, growing from one to two feet; flowers white, crimson, purple, etc. A California wildflower. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Cosmos

The plants grow five to six feet high, and are one mass of feathery green foliage, gemmed with large single flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frosts. For bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown. Sow in the Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors and thin to twelve inches apart.

Giant Crimson—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Giant Pink—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Giant White—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Giant Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

Cyclamen

A tender, bulbous perennial, used in greenhouses and window-gardens. It is easily grown from seed. Sow in the Fall or early Spring. (For bulbs see page 31.)

Persicum Giganteum—Mixed. Very large flowers and very free blooming. **Pkt., 25c.**

Papilio—Butterfly type, fringed and waved edges. **Pkt., 25c.**

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

This is a most beautiful annual climber, with delicate, dark-green, feathered foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped scarlet, rose and white blossoms, which in the bright sunlight present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree, or stake, and trained properly, nothing is prettier. The seed will sprout more readily if allowed to soak in luke-warm water for a few hours before sowing. Sow the seed in the open in March and April.

Mixed—**Pkt., 5c.**

**Coreopsis Grandiflora****Coreopsis**

A perennial with light, graceful foliage and beautiful golden flowers. Blossoms in midsummer and is one of the best yellow cut flowers. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant to one foot apart.

Lanceolata grandiflora—**Pkt., 10c.**

Dianthus, or Pinks

Hardy annuals, about one foot high, and bearing beautifully colored, single and double blossoms in profusion all Summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant, or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.

*Dianthus Chinensis*

Heddewigi, fl. pl. (Japan Pink)—Large double flowers, fine color; mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink)—Finest single, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Chinensis (Chinese Pink)—Finest double mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Laciniatus—Finest single fringed variety, in choice colors. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Atropurpureus, albo marginatus, fl. pl. (Mourning Cloak)—Double deep purple, with white edge. **Pkt., 5c.**

Plumarius Double (Double Clove Pink)—A perennial flowered sort having double fringed blossoms in various colors. The foliage makes a pretty border, while the flowers are fragrant like cloves. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dahlia

One of the best late Summer and Autumn flowering plants, and now enjoying a wide popularity; the double and cactus sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April; the single sorts will bloom from seed sown in the open ground as late as June, although an earlier start is better.

Double—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Single—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Cactus—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double Daisy (Bellis Perennis)

A hardy perennial, blossoming freely all Spring and Summer. Plant is about four inches high and is valuable for borders. Is much sown in lawns.

Extra Double White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.**

Longfellow—Double dark rose. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.**

Extra Double—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 65c.

SHASTA DAISY—A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent cut flower and admired everywhere. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Sow in boxes and transplant when well started.

Alaska—One of Burbank's new selections. **Pkt., 15c.**

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA—The New African Golden Orange daisy. This hardy annual of neat branching habit grows twelve to fifteen inches high, and is exceeding profuse in flowering. The

Marguerite-like blossoms are a rich, glossy, orange-gold and measure two and one-half inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c.**

ECHINOCYSTIS (WILD CUCUMBER VINE)—One of the quickest-growing annual vines we know of, attaining a height of thirty feet in a season; white, fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion, followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods; foliage very dense, on which account it is most desirable where much shade is desired. Sow in Spring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Eschscholtzia—California Poppy

A hardy annual. Sow seed where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Seed can be sown in the Fall till April or May.

Californicus—The bright orange yellow, common variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.**

Golden West—Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to canary yellow at the edges. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

White—Large, ivory white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Burbank's Crimson—Flowers of the deepest crimson. **Pkt., 10c.**

Aurantiaca—Rich orange. **Pkt., 5c.**

Rose Cardinal—Of a beautiful rose color, as intense on the inside as on the outside of the petals. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mixture of All Colors—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.**

Collection one pkt. each of six kinds for 25c.

Everlasting Flowers—See *Acroclinium*, *Helichrysum*, *Honesty*, *Rhodanthe*, *Statice*.

*Digitalis**Fox Glove (Digitalis)*

Handsome hardy perennial plant of stately growth and long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places; brilliant colors. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open in a cool place.

Gloxiniaeflora Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (MYOSOTIS)—A hardy perennial, growing six to twelve inches high. Small star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems. The plant is of easy culture and blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool, moist location.

Alpestris—Blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

White—Pkt., 5c.

Rosea—Pink-flowering; a pretty contrast for the blue and white varieties. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—A hardy annual, about two feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to one foot. Is free-flowering, the blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes.

Mixture of all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Gaillardia

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early Summer till Autumn. Grows one and one-half to two feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties are hardy. Sow seed in boxes to transplant.

Fine Single Mixed, Annual—Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed, Annual. (Picta Lorenziana)—Pkt., 5c.

Grandiflora—Single perennial variety of varying shades of reddish brown and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

GERANIUM—A half-hardy perennial, flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors and variously fragrant and ornamental foliage. Grows easily from seed.

Fancy Show Pelargonium, or Lady Washington—One of the most beautiful flowers we have; in rich, soft colors with beautiful markings. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Zonale—Mixed. Beautiful scarlet shades. Pkt. 10c.



Godetia—Duchess of Albany

Godetia

Of all hardy garden annuals, few are more beautiful than the Godetia, being exceedingly showy when grown in beds and masses; bears freely, flowers of fine size, of exquisite colors and shades, and glistening in the sunlight like satin; compact and bushy in growth. Height one to two feet. Sow seed early in the year.

Duchess of Albany—Large, glossy, satiny white flowers. Hardy annual. Two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Lady Albemarle—Large, brilliant crimson. Hardy annual. One foot. Pkt., 5c.

Amoena—Deep rose-colored flowers; plants twelve to thirty inches. Our pretty wild flower known as "Farewell to Spring." Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

Tall Sorts—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Gourds, Ornamental

Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. The varieties in our collection have been selected either for the ornamental character of the foliage, the singularity or symmetry of their fruit, the variety of their coloring, or their usefulness. Sow outside where they are to remain when the ground becomes warm.

Chinese Bottle—Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Loofa (Sponge or Dish-Rag Gourd)—Yellow flowers, followed by long green fruits, which form inside a tough, fibrous mass, which, when seeds and shell are removed, is used as a sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Nest-Egg—These exactly resemble in color, shape and size the eggs of hens, making a capital nest-egg. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar-Trough—Very useful for baskets, dishes, buckets, etc. They have hard, thick shells, capable of holding from two to ten gallons each. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper or Siphon—Named for its resemblance to a dipper, with handles six to twelve inches long. They are convenient for dipping hot liquid, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules' Club—Club-shaped green fruits, two to four feet long. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed ornamental varieties—Pkt., 5c.



Gypsophila Paniculata

GLOXINIA—Beautiful hothouse plants, with large, bell-shaped blossoms, which come in rich, velvety-deep, and bright colors, some of which are beautifully marked. Sow in the Fall or early Spring. Grandiflora, mixed, Pkt., 25c; tigered and spotted, mixed, Pkt., 25c.

GYPSOPHILA (BABY'S BREATH)—A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows two to three feet high, and bears a profusion of small star-shaped white flowers. Sow the seed outside in the Fall or in Spring.

Paniculata—Fine for bouquets; white flowers; perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Elegans—Annual white. Very largely grown by florists for use in bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

GILIA—A hardy annual growing one foot high, with white, lilac, or rose-colored flowers. A native of California. Valuable for rock-work or borders. Sow seed in the Fall. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN-ROD (SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS)—Well-known golden-yellow hardy perennial, flowering late in Summer. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

**Hunnemannia Fumariifolia**

HELENIUM BIGELOWI (NEW)—Very fine hardy perennial for cutting. Flowers bright yellow, black center. Sow seed in boxes to transplant. **Pkt., 10c.**

HELICHRYSUM (EVERLASTING FLOWER)—A free-flowering, hardy annual, growing two to three feet high and bearing beautiful straw-like flowers in a great variety of shades and colors. The stems are long and the blossoms large. It is the best and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers, and makes a very handsome dried bouquet. Sow the seed in Spring in the open and thin out to at least one foot apart. Monstrosum, mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

HELIOTROPE—A half-hardy perennial, growing four to eight feet high. Small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Forms a large plant, and requires a roomy situation. Can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber. Start in a box and transplant.

Finest Mixed—A mixture of the ordinary true type. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hollyhock

A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth, five to eight feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. They flower in Summer and Fall. The seed we offer has been saved from Chater's unrivaled collection of choicest improved double varieties.

Chater's Double Blood Red—**Pkt., 10c.**

Chater's Double Canary Yellow—**Pkt., 10c.**

Chater's Double Black—**Pkt., 10c.**

Chater's Double White—**Pkt., 10c.**

Chater's Double Rose Pink—**Pkt., 10c.**

Chater's Double Salmon—**Pkt., 10c.**

Collection of the above 6 varieties, **40c.**

Chater's All Colors Mixed—**Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.**

Alleghany Fringed—The flowers are semi-double, beautifully fringed and resemble crushed silk in texture. They are early and perpetual bloomers, and can be depended on to give satisfaction. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hunnemannia, or Bush Eschscholtzia

Known also as the Santa Barbara Poppy. Seed sown in April or early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about two feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage, and

fine for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days.

Fumariifolia—**Pkt., 5c.**

Humulus, or Japanese Hop

A rapid-growing, hardy climbing annual with dense leaves. Will grow twenty to thirty feet in a season, and is very valuable for covering a trellis.

Japonicus—Bright-green foliage. **Pkt., 10c.**

Japonicus Variegatus—Bright, variegated yellow, white and green leaves. **Pkt., 10c.**

HONESTY (SATIN FLOWER; MONEY PLANT)—The flat silvery seed pods are used for Winter decoration. Very handsome, free-flowering. Two feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Ipomœa

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; it is well to soak the seed in warm water over night to assist in rapid germination.

Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five to six inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. **Pkt., 10c.**

New Moon Flower, Sky Blue—Of strong, vigorous growth, the plants quickly attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. A dense mass of large heart-shaped leaves forms a most appropriate setting for the large sky-blue flowers, which come in September in great profusion. The flowers measure nearly four inches across, and are surpassingly beautiful—of the softest cerulean blue, shading to white at the throat. May be grown as a pot plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Bona Nox (Evening Glory, or Good Night)—Large fragrant violet blossoms, expanding in the night. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory)—Flowers, of beautiful rose color, are borne in large clusters; leaves, eight to twelve inches across, overlap each other, making a dense shade; vine is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its large clusters of curious seed capsules, render it highly ornamental. **Pkt., 10c.**

**Hollyhock, Chater's**

KENILWORTH IVY—A hardy perennial, trailing plant, with small lavender or purple flowers, especially adapted for hanging baskets or for trailing over walls. **Pkt., 10c.**

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (PERENNIAL OR EVERLASTING PEA)—A hardy perennial climber flowering the first year if seed is sown in the Fall. Leaves and stem smooth. Flowers resemble sweet peas, but are borne on strong stems, with eight to ten blossoms to the stem. Is not fragrant, but is hardy and showy, and thrives in any good soil. **Mixed, pkt., 5c. White, pkt., 5c. Crimson, pkt., 5c. Pink Beauty, pkt., 5c.**

LAVATERA (TREE MALLOW)—A showy hedge plant, growing about ten feet high and covered with shrimp-pink, cup-shaped flowers. Much used for windbreaks about San Francisco. Sow in May in the open ground and thin young plants to twelve inches apart. **Pkt., 5c.**

LAVENDER—Chiefly cultivated for the delicious and lasting fragrance of its flowers; succeeds in any common garden soil. **Perennial. Pkt., 5c.**

LINUM, OR SCARLET FLAX—A hardy annual, about one and one-half feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright-red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Can be sown early out of doors, and thrives well in good soil.

Rubrum—Pkt., 5c.

Perennial Flax—Bright Blue, eighteen inches high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lobelia

A hardy annual growing four to six inches high; is of compact growth, and literally covered with small bright flowers. By cutting back the plants during the Summer and giving plenty of water, they may be kept in flower all Summer. Used for ribbon work and borders or hanging baskets. Sow the seed in boxes in Spring and transplant when well started.

Crystal Palace Compacta—The variety most used for borders. Deep blue flowers and dark foliage; six inches; a constant bloomer. **Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 50c.**

Emperor William—Sky-blue; compact. **Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 40c.**

Gracilis—Light blue, trailing, light green foliage. **Pkt., 5c.**

Speciosa—Deep blue flowers and dark foliage trailing. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mixed Compact Varieties—Pkt., 5c.

LUPINUS, OR LUPINS—Hardy native California annuals, in great variety, growing from one to three feet high, and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to six inches apart.

Mixture of all colors—Pkt., 5c.



French Marigold

For varieties of Marigold, see page 43



Larkspur Emperor

Larkspur or Delphinium

There are two classes of the Larkspur which are quite distinct—the annual and the perennial. Both are well known and are among the finest flowers.

Hardy Annual Varieties

Exceedingly popular and free flowering hardy annuals, growing one and one-half to three feet high, their long spikes of flowers on long stems rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. They are of long continued bloom and very bright and showy.

Emperor—Branching. The Emperor Larkspurs are very bright and showy and send up often forty or more erect spikes of double flowers; two feet. Mixture of all colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf Rocket—Mixed. Dwarf plant, twelve inches for bedding; double flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Hardy Perennial Varieties

These are taller than the annual sorts with large spikes of brilliant flowers. They are indispensable for permanent beds and borders. Sow the seed in boxes or in a hotbed in the Fall or early Spring. They will commence blossoming in July and August.

Formosum—Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white center, three feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Formosum Coelestinum—Exquisite celestial blue, with white center; a beautiful variety. **Pkt., 10c.**

Elatum (Bee Larkspur)—Rich blue of various shades with black centers; grows three to five feet high, according to soil and location. **Pkt., 10c.**

LYCHNIS—Hardy perennial growing about three feet high and bearing bright-colored flowers in clusters. Of easy culture. Fine for permanent beds and borders.

Chalcedonica—Scarlet flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Marigold

A hardy, annual, shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from six inches to three feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut, and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders.

Eldorado—Called "The African Marigold." The best tall variety, with large double blossoms. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Dwarf French, Legion of Honor—**Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf French—Double mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Tall French Mixture—A mixture of tall double, colors in yellow, brown and stripes. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Pot Marigold and Cape Marigold—See Calendula.

MAURANDIA (GIANT-FLOWERING)—Beautiful climber for either garden or greenhouse decoration and for hanging baskets; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white, and rose, fully double the size of the older, well-known sorts. The plants from seed sown in Spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mina

Lobata—Half-hardy Mexican climbing annual. The buds are at first of a vivid red, but turn to orange-yellow before they open, and when fully expanded the flowers are of a creamy-white shade. They are freely produced from the base to the summit of the plant, which attains a height of from eighteen to twenty feet. Seed should be sown early. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mimulus

A half-hardy perennial, growing from six inches to one foot high. Blooms freely and exists in a large variety of colors. Useful for window gardens and pot work or for garden in a moist shady situation. Blooms first year from seed if sown early.

Moschatus, or Musk Plant—Fragrant leaves and small, yellow blossoms, spotted lightly with brown. **Pkt., 5c.**

Nemophila, Insignis

(Baby Blue Eyes)

A hardy annual California wild flower, growing about six inches high. Has small cup-shaped blossoms which are sky-blue with white eyes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.**



Nicotiana, Sanderac

Nicotiana, or Flowering Tobacco

A half-hardy annual, growing three feet high, with slender tubular flower. Belongs to the tobacco family. Requires plenty of room in the garden.



Mignonette, Machet

Mignonette (Reseda)

A hardy annual, growing six to twelve inches high and bearing pyramidal-shaped flower spikes, made up of thickly-set flowerets, which are exceedingly fragrant. Grows easily from seed and can either be transplanted from boxes or sown out in the garden and thinned to four or six inches. Sow in the Fall for early blossoms in the Spring. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession of bloom from early Summer till frost, can also be grown in pots for Winter and early Spring flowering.

Allen's Defiance—When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will not only be of remarkable size—From 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Golden Machet—Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden-yellow blossoms. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Machet—Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; copper colored and very fragrant; one of the best. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Goliath—Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage, the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. **Pkt., 10c.**

Sweet Scented (Reseda Odorata)—The spikes are small, but very sweet scented. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Momordica (Balsamina, or Balsam Apple)

A climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Has graceful and ornamental foliage, yellow flowers, and warted golden-yellow fruit, with large carmine-red seeds. Balsam Apple is a climber which thrives in hot locations, and is much planted around Bakersfield. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Morning Glory (Convolvulus Major. See also Ipomea)

No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory; for covering trellises or unsightly back fences they and climbing Nasturtiums are most often planted. Morning Glories grow quickly to a vine fifteen feet long and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers, funnel-shaped, of various colors, blue predominating. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture. See Ipomeas for Brazilian Morning Glory and for sorts not listed here.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Imperial Japanese—These are much the handsomest flowers in Morning Glories, of gigantic size and in colors ranging from snow white to carmine, through every shade of blue and purple to nearly black, also marbled, striped and slashed sorts. The vine is not quite so vigorous a climber as the above. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Afinis (Tuberose-flowered Tobacco)—Delightfully sweet-scented, pure white tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals; two to three feet. **Pkt., 5c.**

Sanderac Hybrids—A new large flowering type with various bright-colored blossoms. **Pkt., 10c.**

Nasturtium

Tender annual, in two distinct classes—Dwarf, and Tall or Climbing

The foliage of nasturtiums is pretty and the flowers very beautiful and contained in a great number of brightest colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain late in the Spring after danger of frost is over. It is seldom necessary to thin the young plants, as they will bear standing close together.

Nasturtiums prefer dry rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves. This adds to their value for planting over many unsightly places.



Queen of Tom Thumbs Nasturtium

Petunia

No flower surpasses the Petunia for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in Spring, or earlier in the cold frame or hotbed and transplanted eighteen inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply. It is well known that seeds of double varieties do not all produce double flowers. Save the weaker seedlings, as they usually give the finest double flowers.

Ruffled Giants of California—Most of the flowers are exquisitely fringed on the edges and are very large; the colors are rich and gorgeous, and of delicate shades; some have charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon; the flowers are of great substance and very deep throated. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giants of California, Plain Edged—Single, deep throated, brilliantly blotched. Plain edged. Mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Double—Striped, blotched, mixed, fringed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Double—White, blotched, and brilliantly colored, mixed, plain edged. **Pkt., 25c.**

Single, Fine Mixed—White, crimson, pink, striped, blotched, etc. **Pkt., 5c.**

Tall, or Climbing Varieties

Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.

Dark. Crimson—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Orange—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Pearl, or White—Light lemon or primrose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Rose—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Tall Varieties Mixed—All the above varieties, besides many others, in a splendid mixture. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Tall Variegated Leaved Mixed—Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow while others are mostly green, but beautifully striped and blotched. This gives a new and very handsome appearance to the plant. The flowers are of all colors. It comes entirely true from seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

Dwarf Nasturtiums

The plants form a small round bush twelve to sixteen inches high which is a mass of bloom all Summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground for abundance of bloom.

Crimson—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Golden King—Rich golden yellow. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Rose or Pink—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Queen of Tom Thumbs—Silver variegated foliage, crimson flowers; dwarf and compact, and a handsome bedding plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

White Pearl—Very light lemon or primrose. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Dwarf Varieties Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the above, besides many other varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.**

Kudzu Vine

Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk-Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana)—To this must be awarded first place as the fastest-growing hardy climbing plant. It will grow eight to ten feet the first year from seed, and after it has become established there seems to be no limit to its growth, fifty feet in a single season being not unusual. Its foliage is large and covers well; it bears small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped blossoms towards the close of August. A splendid subject for covering permanently verandas, dead trees, etc. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hallawell's Quality Pansies

Pansies thrive best in a partially shaded location, and in a loose soil, well enriched with decayed manure, which should be well dug into the soil. Seed should be sown in the fall for early spring blooming, and early in the year until May for good flowers later in the spring and summer. The seed should be sown in boxes, covering them not more than four times their diameter and firming the soil well above them. Do not allow the seed to dry out. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a sheltered bed and again to the open ground. For best results you must start a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in price of the various mixtures offered.



Prize Strain Pansy

Hallawell's Prize Strain—This is a mixture of all the giant-flowered varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged, and rare sorts; also the varieties exquisitely marbled, striped and blotched. The seed is saved from Germany's most famous pansy gardens from Exhibition Flowers. Prize Strain pansies are wonderfully beautiful in every way, and are the very best there are. Pkt. of 500 seeds, 50c.

Imperial German Strains Mixed—A fine mixture of choice varieties. 25c.

Giant Masterpiece—These pansies have a combination of rich velvety colors and attractive ruffled petals. 25c.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—The largest type of pansies; the top petals are larger than the 3 lower ones and are beautifully marked; very sweet scented. 15c.

Large Flowering Mixed—A mixture of various colors. 10c.

BEST SEPARATE COLORS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Atropurpurea—Dark blue	10c	\$1.75
Azure Blue	10c	1.75
Bronze	10c	2.25
Emperor William—Ultramarine blue	10c	2.25
Golden Gem—Pure yellow	10c	2.00
Golden Yellow—Yellow dark eye	10c	2.00
Fire King—Crimson yellow edge	10c	2.25
King of the Blacks—Velvety black	10c	2.25
Lord Beaconsfield—Lavender, heliotrope and purple ..	10c	2.00
Snow Queen—Pure white	10c	2.00
Silver Edged—Fine	10c	2.25
Victoria—Scarlet	10c	2.25

Collection of the above twelve varieties, \$1.00; or six varieties, 50c.

NIGELLA, OR LOVE-IN-A-MIST—A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture.

Damascena (Flora Plena)—Double blue. Pkt., 5c.

Perennial Pea—See *Lathyrus Latifolius*.

PENTSTEMON—One of our best flowers for the hardy perennial border; grows two feet high; flowers the first season from seed, and blossoms freely. Pentstemon sends up spikes of bright colored and spotted flowers somewhat like the Foxglove, but in a great variety of shades and colors. A decidedly beautiful and satisfactory flower. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PLATYCODON (CHINESE BELL FLOWER)—One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy steel blue flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed, which begins blooming in August if sown outdoors in April. Pkt., 10c.

Portulaca

Of easy culture, thriving best in light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in a sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest shades of colors and produced throughout the Summer in profusion; fine for massing in beds, edgings, or rock-work. Low growing, almost forming a beautiful carpet bed if planted thickly. Sow in early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or broadcast, and thin to 6 inches.

Single Mixed—A large variety, of the most brilliant colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—The most brilliant shades and choice flowers. Pkt., 10c.



Nigella



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the Summer. This strain has beautiful round petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant. Sow in the Fall for early flowers. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open and thin to six inches.

Atropurpurea—Deep purple. Pkt., 10c.

Kermisina—Vivid crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Carnea—Pink, with chamois-rose center.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c.

Coccinea—Brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Yellow (Isabellina)—Primrose. Pkt., 10c.

Collection of six varieties for 45c.

Fine Mixture of all colors of the larger types. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Perennial Hardy Phlox—A beautiful and easily grown perennial about three feet high and bearing clusters of bright-colored, phlox-like blossoms. There is no more satisfactory flower for the garden. Sow the seed in boxes under glass as it is slow in germinating.

Decussata—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Poppies

Annual Poppies should be sown in the Fall or as early in the Spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand three to four inches or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a while.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

Select Shirley—This is an extra fine strain of these charming Poppies. They are single and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Miss Sherwood—Flowers of a shining, satiny white, the upper half of the corolla being a silky chamois rose. This beautiful poppy will be found one of the finest of single-blossoming varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Tulip Flowered—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant about two and one-half to three feet high. The brightest colored of all poppies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Umbrosum—Vermilion petals, with black spots on each, similar to Shirley Poppy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Daneborg—Brilliant scarlet, with white center; four large petals. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

White Fringed, or Carnation Flowered—Large, double fringed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Cardinal—A bright scarlet, fringed, double. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Double Fringed or Carnation Flowered—All colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

Hardy perennial, of easy culture; in bright, glowing colors. Blooms first year from seed.

Orientele (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming Summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about two and one-half feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.



Shirley Poppies

Orientele Hybrids—Beautiful hybrids of the Oriental Poppy, producing flowers of immense size, six inches and over in diameter and of many novel colors, such as salmon, cherry, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Iceland—Mixed. A graceful, delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange, and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the Fall, where plants are to remain, and thin. Pkt., 10c.

Salpiglossis

A half-hardy annual, growing about three feet high and bearing long trumpet-shaped blossoms of rich shades and colors, all beautifully veined. It is valuable for bedding and massing, and its long stems make it excellent also for cut flowers. Sow seed early in the Spring and transplant, or sow the seed where it is to remain, in April, and thin to six or eight inches, enrich the soil. Mixed.

Pkt., 5c.

Emperor (Superbissima)—A splendid large flowered strain; each stem is loaded with these most handsome flowers each one richly veined with gold. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia or Flowering Sage

The Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in the open ground in May.

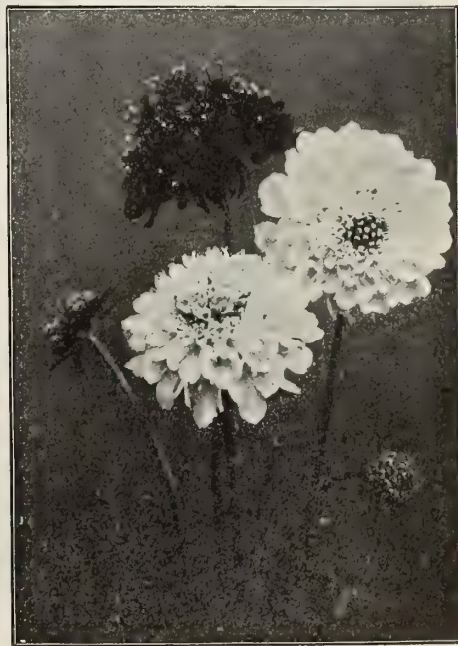
Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Beautiful bright scarlet; three feet. Pkt., 10c.

"Bonfire"—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush two feet high by two feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. Pkt., 10c.

Patens (Blue Sage)—In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennials; two feet. Pkt., 25c.

Scabiosa

Sow the seed any time in the Fall or Spring either in boxes to transplant or in the open ground. Scabiosas grow about three feet high, and come into bloom early in July, and continue without interruption until hard frost. The beautiful flowers in exquisite shades are borne on long stems, and when cut keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds, and no garden is complete without Scabiosas, especially where flowers are wanted for cutting. We offer five beautiful colors as under.



Scabiosa

Primroses

Primula Sinensis, or Chinese Primrose—Greenhouse or pot plants bearing trusses of large single or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow seed in April or May for Winter blooming, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears, and keep shifting plants as they grow. Our seed is from the very finest strains.

Giant Single Fringed Varieties—A splendid mixture. Pkt., 25c.

HALF-HARDY PRIMULAS

Auricula—The Primrose of the Alps. Flowers variously colored, mostly yellow; fragrant. Seed from selected strain. Pkt., 15c.

Obeonica Grandiflora—A lovely free-flowering Primula, white tinged with lilac; stems nine inches high. Pkt., 25c.

Veris Polyanthus—A hardy sort, blooming early in the open gardens. Colors mostly red and yellow. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Vulgaris—The true yellow English Primrose. Pkt., 10c.

Pyrethrum

Parthenifolium Aureum, or Golden Feather—Small-cut leaves of bright golden yellow. A hardy perennial, with bright foliage, much used for edging and borders. Seed can be sown in the Fall or Spring and transplanted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Hybridum—Large flowering single mixed. Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June and again in the Fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers; two feet. Pkt., 10c.

RHODANTHE (EVERLASTING FLOWER)—One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of everlasting; for Winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade, will retain their brilliancy for years. Pink, pkt., 5c; white, pkt., 5c; mixed, pkt. 5c.

ROMNEYA COULTERI (CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY)—Also well known as the **MATILJA POPPY**. This fine perennial is of a supreme and stately beauty. It is of value as a cut flower, lasting well in water, and its delicate primrose-like perfume is most acceptable. The texture of the petals is extremely delicate indeed, half transparent. They never lose the crumpled folds that in the case of most poppies betoken newly opened state. The flowers are large, four to five inches across, pure white with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, resembling white, single peonies. The seed takes from three to nine months to germinate and should be started indoors or in hotbeds. Pkt., 15c.

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

Bicolor Superba—Fine, free-flowering annual variety, growing about two feet high, forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large, velvety-brown spots at the base; very effective and useful for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

IMPROVED LARGE-FLOWERING

Azure Fairy—Lavender-blue. Pkt., 10c.

Flesh Pink—Pkt., 10c.

King of the Blacks—Black-purple. Pkt., 10c.

Rose—Pkt., 10c.

Snowball—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Collection of the above—Five sorts. Pkt., 40c.

Mixed—All colors of the Improved Large-flowering. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

HARDY PERENNIAL SORTS

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet)—One of the handsomest of hardy perennials, especially valuable for cutting, the blooms lasting a long time in water; lilac-blue; three feet. Pkt., 10c.

*Schizanthus**Poor Man's Orchid*

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful Orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in Autumn, putting three to five plants in a six-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom through the Winter. Many colors, mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Wisetonensis—This variety is now largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. A very shy seeder. **Pkt., 25c.**

SMILAX—A climbing perennial, with beautiful, bright-green, glossy leaves, much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Largely used for decorating. Start seed under glass and transplant six inches apart. It requires strings or wires to climb on when very young. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

STATICE (SEA LAVENDER)—Splendid hardy perennials either for the border or rockery, producing all Summer, panicles of small flowers which can be dried and used for Winter bouquets. Much used by florists. White, **pkt., 5c**; blue, **pkt., 5c**; yellow, **pkt., 5c**; mixed, **pkt., 5c**.

Snapdragons

Snapdragons are one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in a sunny position, and although perennials, are best treated as annuals. For early flowering, sow in Fall, protecting the plants from the frost; sown in Spring, they bloom from mid-Summer till frost.

*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)*

Giant Scarlet—Bright red. **Pkt., 10c.**

Queen Victoria—Large pure white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Yellow—Clear yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Pink—Clear pink. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Mixed—A splendid mixture, containing all the colors; magnificent spikes of large individual flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Half-Dwarf Mixed—Large variety of colors; best for bedding, growing about eighteen inches high. **Pkt., 5c.**

*Stock, Ten-Week, Large Flowered**Stocks (Gilliflower)*

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Our supply is grown for us by a specialist, and will produce ninety per cent of double-flowering plants. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes or hotbed and transplant to one foot apart.

LARGE-FLOWERING 10-WEEK STOCK

This is the leading class for bedding out or summer blooming.

Blood Red	Pkt. 10c.	Purple	Pkt. 10c.
Light Blue	Pkt. 10c.	Pure White	Pkt. 10c.
Bright Pink	Pkt. 10c.	Canary Yellow	Pkt. 10c.

Mixed—Double large-flowering. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**
Collection—A packet each of above six colors, **45c.**

Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice)—If sown early, it produces, from Spring to late in the Fall, pure white, beautifully shaped double flowers. It makes a splendid stock for cutting, and is quite fragrant. Succeeds well in pots. Two feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

WINTER FLOWERING STOCKS

This type can be used for Summer flowering, but for Winter flowering is most valuable. Seed sown from March to April will produce flowering plants by September and from then until late Spring, it forms one of the most striking plants, producing large spikes of immense individual flowers which are very fragrant.

Crimson King—Producing strong, healthy spikes of splendid flowers, which are also delightfully fragrant; color brilliant velvety crimson. **Pkt., 15c.**

Beauty of Nice—A beautiful flesh pink with very large spikes. It is of the cut-and-come again type, bearing continuously throughout the season. Very large handsome spikes. **Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., \$1.00.**

Abundance—The principal quality of Abundance is its phenomenal profusion of bloom. It can be used as either a Summer or Winter stock, and by sowing the seed early in June it will bloom by Christmas. The color is a delicate lilac-rose. **Pkt., 25c.**

Empress Elizabeth—A splendid Brompton or Winter stock, rather dwarf, eighteen inches high; covered with large double flowers of bright carmine rose. **Pkt., 25c.**

Queen Alexandra—Similar to Beauty of Nice, except in color, which is rosy-lilac, a shade that shows beautifully under artificial light. **Pkt., 15c.**

Winter, or Perennial Brompton. **Mixed. Pkt., 10c.**

Emperor Large Flowering—A perennial. A beautiful, fine double variety, the plants sometimes lasting many years if protected; may also be used as a summer stock. **Mixed. Pkt., 15c.**

Sweet Peas

Grand New Sweet Pea

George Washington—This crimson-scarlet variety we believe surpasses all the Sweet Peas of similar coloring in size of flower, form, substance and brilliancy, untarnished by burn or scald, though grown unshaded under most trying sun. The flowers of gigantic size are true Spencers, having round open standards pleasingly undulated from throat to border. The waved wings also are of huge size. These gorgeous blossoms are borne usually in fours, but sometimes in threes, on strong stems 10 to 12 inches in length. Pkt., 25c.

Spencer or Orchid Flowered Sweet Peas

The finest type of Sweet Pea. The blossoms are large and very heavy with long stems, generally having four blossoms to the stem.

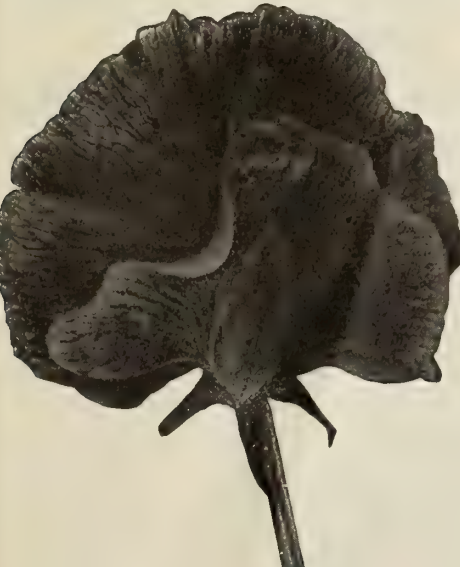
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Queen Alexandra Spencer: new bright scarlet	\$.10	\$.35	\$ 1.00
Prince of Wales Spencer: bright rose crimson .....	.10	.25	.75
Asta Ohn: lavender .....	.10	.25	.75
Countess Spencer: bright pink .....	.05	.25	.75
Geo. Herbert: rose crimson .....	.10	.25	.75
Aurora Spencer: striped orange pink... ..	.10	.25	.75
Apple Blossom Spencer: crimson with white wings, tinted pink.....	.10	.25	.75
Captain of the Blues Spencer: Blue and purple .....	.10	.25	.75
Florence Morse Spencer: white and blush pink with deeper pink margin..	.10	.25	.75
Helen Lewis: orange pink .....	.10	.25	.75
Othello Spencer: very dark maroon....	.10	.25	.75
King Edward Spencer: best pure red...	.10	.25	.75
Mrs. Routzahn: apricot and straw, deeper edge .....	.10	.25	.75
Primrose Spencer: pale yellow.....	.10	.25	.75
White Spencer: pure white.....	.10	.25	.75
Superb collection of the above 15 sorts, \$1.00			
HALLAWELL'S SPENCER VARIETIES			
MIXED: A fine mixture of all colors. ....	.10	.25	.75



White Spencer Sweet Pea

Select List of Grandiflora Sweet Peas

(All 5c per Pkt.)	Oz.	¼ lb.
Apple Blossom: crimson white wings tinted pink..	\$.10	\$.20
Aurora: striped orange pink.....	.10	.20
Dainty: white with pink edge.....	.10	.20
Dorothy Eckford: large pure white.....	.10	.25
Earliest of All: rose and white, very early.....	.10	.20
Flora Norton: bright sky-blue.....	.10	.20
Helen Pierce: marbled blue on white ground....	.10	.25
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon; primrose yellow.....	.10	.20



George Washington Spencer

	Oz.	¼ lb.	
King Edward VII: best pure bright red.....	\$.10	\$.25	
Lady Grisel Hamilton; soft lavender, fine.....	.10	.25	
Miss Willmott: orange pink.....	.10	.25	
Mont Blanc: pure white, very early.....	.10	.25	
Mrs. Walter Wright: rosy purple.....	.10	.25	
Lovely: deep pink, shading lighter pink at edges...	.10	.20	
Navy Blue: dark indigo blue .....	.10	.20
Othello: very dark maroon.....	.10	.20	
Phenomenal: blue and lavender shaded on white, large and fluffy.....	.20	.50	
Prima Donna: fine clear pink.....	.10	.20	
Prince of Wales: rose crimson.....	.10	.20	
Queen Alexandra: bright scarlet.....	.10	.25	
COLLECTION OF ALL OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES, 20 pkts. for.....			75c
COLLECTION OF 7 OF ANY OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES for			25c
Large Flowering Mixed: a fine assortment of all the best varieties pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.			

Cupid Sweet Peas

Dwarf and bushy, growing about 1 foot high. Very effective when planted in a border.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
White: pure white	\$.05	\$.15	\$.40
Countess of Radnor: lavender .....	.05	.15	.40
Prima Donna: pink .....	.05	.15	.40
Salopian: red .....	.05	.15	.40
Mixed: all varieties .....	.05	.10	.25

Sunflower (*Helianthus*)

Hardy annuals, growing from three to six feet high. Of the easiest culture and suitable for a stately row or background, or even for bedding. Plant when the ground is well warmed in light or sandy soil.

Chrysanthemum Flowered—large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords fine, long stout stems for cutting. This is the best variety in existence; six to eight feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Russian—The common, large flowering single variety, with great brown centers and an edge of yellow petals. The seed is used for chicken feed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Cucumerifolius Stella—Of dwarf branching habit; grows about three feet high and blooms profusely throughout the Summer; flowers single orange-yellow, with black center. **Pkt., 5c.**

Sweet Sultan—See *Centaurea Moschata*.

Sweet William

Hardy perennial plants, of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet-scented; for clumps or borders no plants can surpass this old favorite, which is greatly improved now, both in size and color; the colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower. Mixed single, **pkt., 5c;** mixed double, **pkt., 5c.**



Verbena, Grandiflora (Mammoth) Mixed

THUNBERGIA, OR BLACK-EYED SUSAN—A hardy annual climber, growing about four feet long, and valuable for low fences or hanging baskets. Prefers a sunny situation. Blossoms are buff, orange, or white, with dark centers. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

TRANSVAAL DAISY (GERBERA JAMESONII)—Scarlet. **Pkt., 15c and 25c.**

Hybrids—Mixed. **Pkt., 25c and 50c.**

For illustrations and cultural directions see page 33.

VALERIAN—Showy plants for mixed borders or shrubberies, bearing large corymbs of bright flowers; bears shade and moisture well. Hardy perennial two and one-half feet. Flowers bright red and white. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Verbena

One of the most popular half-hardy perennial plants for Summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers, of almost every color. Sown early in a hot bed, they commence to bloom in June and continue until frost. Plants from seed will grow and bloom better than those from cuttings.

Hallawell's Mammoth Mixed—Saved from the choicest large-flowering varieties and contains all the newest and most striking colors. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.**

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt. each, or ¼ oz., 35c.

White, Scarlet, Striped, Purple, Pink.

Collection of five separate colors, 40c.

Violas, or Tufted Pansies

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to Pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct; they also bloom for a longer time. Seed sown in April produce flowering plants by June, and from then on until frost they are a sheet of bloom.

Papilio (Butterfly Violet)—Lovely violet-lilac, with small dark eye. **Pkt., 10c.**

White—**Pkt., 10c.** **Yellow**—**Pkt., 10c.** **Mixed Colors**—**Pkt., 10c.**

VIOLET, OR VIOLA ODORATA—Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. Single, sweet-scented. **Pkt., 10c.**

Princess of Wales—Large single; blue. **Pkt., 10c.**



Wallflower, Tall, Double Branching

Wallflower

Half-hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed. Grows one to two feet high and bears long stems of fragrant flowers. It is best to renew the plants every two or three years by resowing the seed. An old-fashioned flower, which is always popular. Sow early in the year in boxes and transplant.

Tall Double Branching—Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Fine Single—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Zinnias

(Youth and Old Age)

The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. The seed can be sown early in the hotbed or light window and transplanted, or sown later in the open ground. They come into flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost. Half hardy.

Mammoth Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt.:
Dark Crimson, Yellow, Scarlet, White, Black Purple. Collection of the above 5 sorts, 40c.

Grandiflora Robusta—The largest variety in existence. The blossoms are globe-shaped, very large, and in numerous colors. The plants are taller than the other varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Zinnia Elegans, Double

Ornamental Grasses

Ornamental grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the summer, and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect.

Agrostis Nebulosa—A very graceful and pretty grass—charming for borders. Annual. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—Very pretty. Annual. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Bromus Brizaeformis—An elegant Briza-like grass. Pkt., 5c.

Coix Lacryma (Job's Tears)—Grows two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass)—Very graceful and beautiful. Annual. One foot. Pkt., 5c.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—One of the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses. Five feet. Pkt., 10c.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)—Pkt., 5c.

Leading Varieties of Wild Flower Seeds

All the following sorts can be sown broadcast either in the fall or early spring: *Platystemon* (Cream Cups), *Collinsia* Bi-color, *Eschscholtzia Californica*, *Godetia Amoena* (Farewell to Spring), *Nemophila Insignis* (Baby Blue Eyes), *Gilia Tri-color*, *Clarkia Elegans*, *Lupins*, *Bartonia Aurea*, *Phacelia Parryi*. All the above varieties for 5c per pkt. Collection of ten varieties for 40c. Ounce and pound rates will be quoted on application.

Nursery Department

The few following remarks should be read before making up order.

Customers will please remember that when our busy season commences we are rushed with orders, and it may be a few days before their orders receive attention; but they may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in shipping.

PACKING—Sufficient money should be added to remittance to cover cost of boxing, etc. Say 5 per cent. of purchase.

GUARANTEE—We do not guarantee stock to live, nor will we replace free of cost that which dies or fails to grow; nor can we, in view of the various incidents that the stock is subject to, as the success or failure depends largely on climatic conditions, manner of planting, after care, etc. We do guarantee, however, that our stock will be in a good, live and healthy condition upon departure from our nurseries.

SUBSTITUTION—Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kinds of stock, etc., it should be stated whether and to what extent substitution will be allowed in case the order cannot be filled to the letter. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of varieties is left entirely to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

As usual, 5 will be furnished at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates.

CLAIMS—Should any errors occur we desire to be informed upon receipt of goods, in order that we may rectify them without delay. All claims must be filed within ten days after the arrival of the shipments.

The Rose

PLANTING

December, January, February, and March are the best months, but should the season be favorable, and with a little extra care, you can still plant during the early part of April. The plants sent during those months are what we call dormant two-year-old plants, and average from one and a half feet to two and a half feet in height, and are taken up without soil around the roots, and are packed in damp moss. Should the purchaser be unable to plant them immediately, they will take no harm to remain in the packing for a few days, or they can be opened up and "heeled" in the ground until ready to set out. The bushes sent out are already pruned. Our plants are budded on the Baltimore Belle and Manetti stocks; by so doing we get a strong root for the rose; our "stocks" are always disbudded but it sometimes happens that a sucker may grow from the root; planters should be careful to keep all suckers (if any), from below the bud, cut away, otherwise the stock outgrows the rosebud itself.

Roses give the best results when planted in good heavy sediment soil, to which may be added some good old stable manure, but remember that it ought to be well decayed. Under no circumstances use FRESH or new manure. After the hole is about three-quarters filled with soil, give some water to settle the earth around the roots; then put the remaining soil into the hole. This is usually enough water to give during the winter, provided we have not a long, dry period; in that case the plants should get another watering at regular intervals. They will commence to bloom the first season after planting, in May and June, and if properly treated will give an abundance of flowers the first season. After the blooms are past, we advise you to cut the old flowers off; this treatment induces them to make new growth, from which you will obtain your next crop. To aid them at that time, keep them freely watered, and by so doing you can have flowers away into December.

PRUNING

A few remarks on this important point is now necessary. This should be done during the months of January and February; at that time the bushes are in a dormant condition. The "Teas," or Ever-Blooming Varieties, require to be more severely pruned than any other sort, as they are the strongest growers. Cut back to about six or seven inches from the old wood, thinning out all weak wood and leaving about five or six shoots, according to size of plant; apply the same method that the orchardist does to his fruit trees, and you will be about right. The idea is not to leave too much wood on the plant. If you follow this method you will have large roses with long stems. If you fail in pruning and thinning out, you will have a plethora of small blooms.

The Hybrid Teas should have almost as much pruning done to them as the Teas. Hybrid Perpetual sorts, not being such strong growers nor making so much wood as the preceding, do not require so much pruning done to them.

Noisette or Champney varieties, being all climbers and strong, rampant growers, are not usually pruned as their duties are to cover certain objects. They should, however, be periodically thinned out.

Bourbon sorts should be pruned according to the growth they have made.

Moss Roses require very little pruning, as they usually make only a few shoots in a season.

VARIETIES OF ROSES

First of all come the Teas, or Ever-Blooming. These are more generally planted in this State than any other variety for the reason that they are the most profuse and longest bloomers. If properly treated, flowers can be had from them nine months in the year. The first crop appears in April, May, and part of June.

The "Tea" is perfectly at home in this State, and this is the only State in the Union, perhaps, where they can remain out all Winter without any protection. The Teas have all very dainty, delicately beautiful flowers, mostly with long pointed buds.

Hybrid Teas are produced from crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and partake of the rich fragrance of the Hybrids and the florification of the Teas. "La France," known to everyone, is in this class. They are a most desirable class.

Hybrid Perpetual sorts produce much larger and more durable flowers than either of the two preceding kinds, and have a strong, rich fragrance, which to our thinking, is the making of a rose. Take the American Beauty (known to all), for instance, what other can compare with it in its rich penetrating odor?

The Noisette or Champney varieties are all strong, rampant growers, and are used as climbers, and include such sorts as the old favorite "Marechal Niel," so universally esteemed, "Cloth of Gold," and "William Allen Richardson."

Polyantha, or Baby Roses. The blossoms of these are small miniature blooms, appearing in clusters and are great favorites. They are free bloomers.

Beside the above varieties, we have the Bourbon, Banksia, Moss, Japan, and Sweetbriars.

FORMS OF ROSES

In California there are only two forms of roses grown—the Bush and Tree (or Standard Rose). The former is (as the name indicates) of bush form, branching from the ground; the Tree Rose is budded on a stem of the wild rose, which has been trained up for this purpose three, four and sometimes five feet from the ground. The latter are usually preferred for planting on the lawn, as they are out of the way of the lawn-mower for one reason, and are certainly more showy for such places than the Bush Rose. To grow a Standard to salable size usually takes three years; hence the difference in price.

ABBREVIATIONS IN FOLLOWING LIST

T for Teas. H. T. for Hybrid Teas. P for Polyantha, or Baby Roses. H. P. for Hybrid Perpetuals. N for Noisette, or Champney. B for Bourbon.

The Latest and Best Roses of Recent Introduction

Betty—The coloring of this rose is wonderfully beautiful—ruddy gold overspread with golden yellow; flowers large, fairly double, fine form; buds very long and pointed and very large petals; deliciously perfumed. Strong field grown plants, 50 each; \$4.00 per 10.

Dean Hole—(H. T.) Silvery carmine, shaded salmon, very large full flowers, with high center; one of the best. Awarded gold medal. Field grown plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Hugh Dickson—Introduced in 1904, and while not what we could call a novelty, it is of such excellent character that we list it prominently. The color is brilliant velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, most lovely; bud long and pointed; flower when open very double; a most floriferous sort, continuing so for a long period; the fragrance is what we like in this rose. The habit of this sort is exceedingly strong, thrifty and healthy. It is most excellent for pillar or porch. Another Gold Medal rose. Strong field grown plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

DISEASES

Aphis, or Green Fly, is a small green louse, appearing on the young, tender shoots and buds. They are very prolific in breeding. Through their tender beak they suck the juices of the plants, always working at the tender shoots, and will in a short time, if unmolested, destroy the vigor and vitality of any plant they infest. Remedies: Tobacco in any form is fatal to them; sprinkle powdered tobacco on the bushes. The best time to do this is in the morning when there is moisture on the foliage.

Mildew. When your plants become covered with a whitish-looking mould or dust, the disease is Mildew. Unless a very severe attack, it will probably not kill them, but retard their growth. It is caused by sudden atmospheric changes, and is generally worse in the Spring when the nights are cold and the days are warm. Some varieties are more susceptible to this than others. For mild attacks use powdered sulphur and for severer cases use Bordeaux Mixture.

Florence Pemberton—Creamy-white suffused pink; large, full, perfect in form, with very high pointed center. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society. Growth of this variety perfect. A Hybrid Tea. Field grown plants, 50c each.

Single Pink Cherokee—A grand novelty, the single white Cherokee is a very well known variety, liked by all; in this new sort we have the same identical thing, excepting the color, which is a beautiful clear pink. A variety that we can very highly recommend. Strong field grown, 60c each.

White Killarney—A pure white sport of the favorite pink Rose of Killarney. It is a pure white Hybrid Tea, very floriferous, of exceedingly strong growth and of very healthy habit. A variety we can recommend. Strong plants, 50c each.

Newer Roses

Field Grown, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen

Customers selecting their own roses are respectfully requested to add to their orders a few supplementary sorts, lest by previous orders the stock of any particular variety should be exhausted.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht—It is with real pleasure that we introduce this lovely new climbing rose. It is identical with the older bush form; color a most rare shade of pink; the buds are long and pointed; wonderfully profuse in bloom.

Climbing Bridesmaid—We have a climbing sort of the well-known favorite Bridesmaid to offer. The color is a rich shade of velvety pink; the buds are exquisite and the full blown roses equally so, being large and full; the stems are long and stiff, thus making it a valuable rose for cutting purposes. The plant is a strong climber.

Climbing Caroline Testout—In this beautiful new introduction we have an exact counterpart in color and shape of that old favorite bush rose, Caroline Testout. To those who may be unfamiliar with that variety, we would say that the color is a beautiful, glistening pink; the blooms are large and produced most freely for a long period; the growth is rapid, and it very quickly assumes large proportions; so that those wishing a desirable, free, quick-growing, pink rose can make no mistake in ordering the Climbing Caroline Testout.

Climbing Cecile Bruner—A climbing sort of this ever popular "Baby" Rose. In its bush form Mademoiselle Cecile Bruner is well known; the blooms come in clusters and bloom for a long period; color, beautiful salmon-pink, with a much deeper shade of same color in center. Habit of growth very strong and vigorous.

General McArthur—Dazzling crimson scarlet; buds of ideal shape and exquisite perfume; foliage beautiful; plant a strong, thrifty grower. Hybrid Tea.

Climbing Papa Gontier—The bush form of this old favorite red Tea Rose is known to all, so that a climbing sort of it will be a welcome acquisition to the list of roses. The buds are long and pointed and of deep-red color. It is a free and continuous bloomer, like its parent. Habit of growth, strong and free.

Dorothy Perkins—Flowers borne in large clusters, very double, with pretty crinkled petals; clear shell-pink; a most profuse bloomer; a grand climbing variety and very attractive.

Frau Karl Druschki—Hybrid Perpetual. Pure snow-white; very long buds; shell-shaped petals, opening to very large flowers; has been well shown and is the finest white rose in cultivation; extra fine; superb.

Liberty (The New Century Meteor)—H. T. Color, pure crimson-scarlet, of most intense hue; velvety in texture, cup-shaped; of delicious fragrance; constant bloomer.

Mildred Grant—Ivory white, with a beautiful flush of pale peach bordering the petals; high pointed center, with unusually large and massive petals, opening to perfectly formed flowers of enormous size and substance.

Rose of Killarney—This grand new rose was raised by Dickson & Co., Belfast, Ireland, who have sent out so many sterling novelties in the rose line. The color is a glistening, soft, silvery pink, the petals being waxy in appearance; the buds are long and pointed, slightly reflexed at the ends; the rose when full blown being fairly double. In continuity of bloom the Rose of Killarney is unsurpassed.

Richmond—H. T. Very fine rich scarlet; good bloomer.

Roses—Choice Assortment

In this list will be found nothing but the very best sorts.

These roses that we offer are thrifty, well-developed field grown plants, and are shipped in a dormant condition from about December 15th to about April 1st.

Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra Selected large plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

American Beauty—H. P. Large, globular, deep pink, shaded carmine, delicious odor; a fine variety for forcing.

Augustine Guinoisseau (White La France)—H. T. This beautiful variety with flowers of pure white, shading to a center of light rose, is a great favorite on account of its great freedom of bloom, fragrance, and large flowers. A vigorous grower, producing a great number of buds and flowers.

Banksia, White and Yellow—These are the well-known thornless climbing roses. The flowers are small, but bloom in great profusion in Spring and early Summer.

Beauty of Glazewood. Various known as **San Rafael Rose**, **Hester Rose**, **Fortune Yellow**, and erroneously named **Gold of Ophir** in Southern California. (Banksia.)—A combination of copper, carmine, and salmon-yellow. A strong fast climber. This is the rose that blooms so bounteously in Springtime and which is admired wherever seen.

Belle Siebrecht—H. T. A superb pink rose of recent introduction. The buds are long and pointed, and when half-blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture.

Black Prince—H. P. Crimson, shaded with purple; medium size. A good dark rose.

Bride—An everblooming pure white Tea Rose, of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed, and the ends of the petals are slightly recurved. It is a very free-blooming variety, and has a most delicious tea fragrance. One of the best white roses.

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton—H. P. Deep red, very large; flowers appear in great luxuriance; a very strong, rapid climber.

Crimson Rambler—P. Of remarkably vigorous growth, making shoots from eight to ten feet high in one season; flowers of brightest crimson, and produced in great pyramidal panicles, each having thirty to forty blooms.

Duchess de Brabant—T. Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose color, edged with silver. Beautiful in bud, and highly fragrant.

Dr. Grill—T. Clear buff pink, passing to a clear rose and fawn, elegantly suffused with pale canary yellow. A most profuse and regular bloomer.

Duchess of Albany—H. T. One of the largest and finest; the flowers are magnificent, borne on long stems; bright rosy pink; very full, double, and fragrant.

Bridesmaid—In this exquisite Tea Rose we have an improved Catherine Mermet, from which it is a sport. Mermet, on account of its exquisite shape, large, solid, firm buds, with long stiff stems, has long been considered one of the best cut-flower varieties. Bridesmaid at all seasons is a clear, delicate pink, in all respects a counterpart of Mermet, with large, handsome, pointed buds on long stiff stems.

Caroline Testout—A grand perpetual blooming Hybrid Tea of La France type, but much larger and of better color, being a bright, clear, delicate pink, retaining its color at all seasons.

Captain Christy—H. P. Of delicate flesh color, rosy center; flowers extra large, double; full, and sweetly scented.

Cecile Bruner—P. A charming "Baby" variety of sweet, delicate fragrance. Color, salmon-pink, with deep salmon center.

Cherokee, Single—One of the finest pillar roses in cultivation; large, clear white, single flowers, full of bright yellow stamens, which give it a most unique appearance; foliage dark, rich green. A most vigorous grower.

Cherokee, Double White—A rampant climber.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—T. Buds long and pointed; pure white, of superb substance and texture; a strong and rapid grower.

Climbing La France—A strong climbing sort of the old favorite La France.

Climbing Perle Des Jardins—T. Habit of growth is vigorous, young plants often sending up shoots six to eight feet in one season, with rich, glossy foliage, and bright red stems. The flowers are produced in profusion and are deep canary-yellow.

General Jacqueminot—H. P. Rich velvety crimson, changing to scarlet crimson. A magnificent rose, beautiful in the bud or open. Is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

Gloire De Dijon—T. A combination of rose, salmon and yellow; flowers very large and full. A good climber.

Gloire De Margottin—H. T. The most beautiful of all red climbing roses. Specially adapted for planting against fences and houses. Can also be grown on a trellis. Color, a most brilliant shade of red; buds large, long and pointed.

Gold of Ophir—T. Salmon-yellow, shaded with bright deep rose. Climber.

Gruss an Teplitz, Climbing Hermosa—There has always been a scarcity of good, dark, climbing, everblooming red roses, so the rose-loving public will be pleased to learn that we have one to offer in Gruss an Teplitz. The color is velvety scarlet, and it is continually in bloom. It is of fast growth and very soon attains large size.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—T. Full flowers; magnificent in bud; stems long, and bearing large, strong canes, with handsome foliage; flowers pure white. A grand sort.

La France—H. T. Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading; very large, very double; of superb form.

Roses—Continued

La Marque—N. Pure white buds, open flower tinged light canary-yellow; large and full. A grand climber.

Mlle. C. Bruner—See *Cecile Bruner*.

Madame Hoste—T. Canary-yellow; buds long and pointed; when full blown very double; very free.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; petals fringed at edge.

Maman Cochet Pink—T. Deep pink; buds long and pointed; of great substance; a continuous bloomer.

Marechal Niel—N. Beautiful deep yellow, large, full, and of globular form. A good pillar rose.

Marie Van Houtte—T. White, slightly tinged with yellow, shading to pink at edge; free grower and fine bloomer. Exquisite.

Papa Gontier—T. A splendid variety, valuable both for open ground and greenhouse culture; it is a strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; the buds are extra large, finely formed and very beautiful; flowers double and full, and exceedingly sweet; color bright cherry red, passing to rich, glowing crimson, petals shaded with yellow; very striking and handsome.

Paul Neyron—H. P. Extra large and full; fine form; deep carmine color; very fragrant; free bloomer; an excellent rose.

Perle des Jardins—T. Fine straw yellow; sometimes deep canary yellow; very large and full; and of the most perfect form; one of the finest roses grown; steps at once into fame as the finest yellow rose we have.

Rainbow—T. The color is a lovely shade of deep coral pink, beautifully striped and mottled in the most unique manner with intense glowing crimson, elegantly colored at center with rich golden amber.

Reine Marie Henriette—An extra fine climbing variety; flowers large, full, and handsome; color, clear cherry red; a grand acquisition to climbing roses.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg—A lovely bright red; semi-double. A strong rampant grower.

Reve D'Or (Climbing Safrano)—N. Deep yellow, sometimes coppery yellow or rosy buff; large, full, and sweet. A beautiful climber.

Safrano—T. Buff apricot; a constant and profuse bloomer; one of the old favorites.

Souvenir de President Carnot—H. T. A continuous and free bloomer, with most delightful fragrance; extremely large, both in bud and flower; retaining its full shape even when full blown; long and pointed; color delicate rosy flesh, shaded to pink.

Sunset—T. Identical in every respect with *Perle des Jardins*, except that its color is that of rich saffron and orange.

Ulrich Bruner—H. P. This we consider one of the most satisfactory of all the Hybrids. Flowers large, full and sweet; color, bright, clear red; a profuse bloomer and hardy grower.

White Maman Cochet—T. This American sport of the grand French variety, *Maman Cochet*, is one of the best whites of recent introduction; the buds are solid, long and pointed, faintly suffused pink on outside petals, and borne very freely; foliage glossy; plant strong, vigorous and healthy; highly commended.

William Allen Richardson—N. Fine orange yellow, apricot center; medium size; full, very showy and distinct. A beautiful climber.

Standard Roses

We can supply the following roses in standard or tree form, that is, they are budded on single stems, three to four feet from the ground. **\$1.00 each.** (Where no description given see varieties of bush roses).

Anna de Diesbach—H. P. Brilliant crimson, shaded with maroon. Long pointed buds and large compact flowers.

Captain Christy.

Captain Haywood. Dark Red. Very Double.

Caroline Testout.

Celine Forestier. Deep rich canary-yellow, flower well formed.

Frau Karl Druschki.

General Jacqueminot.

General McArthur.

Gruss an Teplitz.

Kaiserin A. Victoria.

Rose of Killarney.

La France.

Madam Abel Chatenay—H. T. Good grower; fine in bud and flower; large and full; petals recurved and of a beautiful creamy-rose, tinged with salmon. A wonderfully bright and pretty rose.

Marechal Niel.

Mrs. John Laing.

Paul Neyron.

Ulrich Bruner.

White Dorothy Perkins.

Wm. A. Richardson.

Banksia—White and Yellow.

Beauty of Glazenwood.

Cherokee—Pink and White.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht.

Climbing Bridesmaid.

Climbing C. Bruner.

Climbing Cap. Christy.

Climbing C. Testout.

Climbing Devoniensis.

Climbing Papa Gontier.

Climbing P. des Jardins.

Climbing Kaiserin.

Climbing La France.

Climbing Wootton.

Crimson Rambler.

Dorothy Perkins.

Gloire Dijon.

Gold of Orphir.

Gloire de Margottin.

Gruss an Teplitz.

La Marque.

Marechal Niel.

Reine Marie Henriette.

R. O. de Wurtemberg.

Reve d'Or.

W. A. Richardson.

Four Good Books for California

Gardening in California: Landscape and Flower—By John McLaren, for many years past superintendent of the Golden Gate Park. Mr. McLaren has had a wide experience in California horticulture, the results of which he gives in the pages of this book. Deals exclusively with California plants and flowers. **\$3.75.**

Wild Flowers of California—By Mary E. Parsons and Margaret W. Buck. Learn the wild flowers. Nothing will give you more pleasure, and this book is so well written and so well illustrated that anybody can pick out the principal ones. **\$2.00.**

California Fruits and How to Grow Them—An authoritative book on California fruit raising. Complete on fruit trees, nuts, berries. A book needed by every grower. By Prof. E. J. Wickson. **\$3.00.**

California Vegetables in Garden and Field—By Prof. E. J. Wickson. Tells all about vegetable raising in this State. Prof. Wickson is Dean of the Agricultural College and is an authority. New edition. **\$2.00.**

Hardy Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Abies Douglasii—Douglas Spruce, also called Red Fir, Yellow Fir and Oregon Pine. 2 feet high. \$1.00 each.

ACACIA

The Acacias are all natives of Australia and Tasmania. The wood is valuable and the bark used extensively for tanning purposes. They are all of rapid growth and produce their various shades of yellow flowers in great profusion. For quick growth and shade-affording purposes we know of no better tree.

We offer the following varieties, all pot grown:

Baileyana—One of the most ornamental; foliage beautiful sea-green, flowers yellow, balled-shaped; very profuse in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

Cultriformis—Foliage of this variety is triangular in form; color beautiful sea-green; profuse in bloom; of medium-sized spreading growth. A most lovely variety. 2 feet, 40c each; 3 feet, 50c each.

Latifolia—Resembles the "Melanoxylon" variety, but leaves are longer, and tree more floriferous; flowers long spiked shaped. This variety is much used in Golden Gate Park for windbreaks; it is excellent for such purposes. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Acacia Melanoxylon (Blackwood Tree)—Valuable for sidewalk or avenue trees it has few equals, being of very rapid growth and it can be trimmed so as to make beautiful specimens. 3-inch pots, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 4-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; 5-inch pots, 4 to 4½ ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; 6-inch pots, 6 to 7 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Mollissima—A fine, erect-growing tree, with glaucous green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow, produced in early Spring in great profusion. A rapid-growing tree. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; 5-6 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Retinoides Florabunda—Pendulous habit; sea-green foliage; very floriferous and sweet perfumed. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.25 per 10; 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; 5 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Aralia Sieboldii—Ornamental shrubs for the porch or outdoors; with glossy leaves which are similar to fig leaves. 50c each and up.

ARAUCARIA

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; hardy in protected locations. Excellent for parlor decorations. Each, 75c, \$1.50 and up, according to size.

Imbricata (Chili Pine, or Monkey Tree)—A fine tree, of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed, overlapping each other. Pot grown, 1½ ft., \$1.50.

ARBOR VITAE

Golden—Of slow, compact growth, foliage beautifully bright green, changing at certain periods of the year to golden yellow. Balled, 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

AUCUBA

Japonica—This shrub is sometimes called the "Gold-Dust Tree" on account of its large, glossy foliage marked with yellow spots. It is an extremely beautiful plant, and is of slow, spreading growth. In the warmer sections it should have partial shade. Fine for porch decoration. 5-inch pots, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; 7-inch pots, 2 ft., bushy, \$1.00 each.

BAMBOO

The bamboo requires lots of water, but must have good drainage. Very effective when planted in groups or when used as a tall hedge.

Falcata—Small, slender, fine foliage. Strong clumps, \$1.00.

Quiloi—A very large-growing sort, attaining a height of 40 feet. Strong clumps, \$1.00.

BERBERIS DARWINII—This is the finest of all berberis. Foliage thick and leathery; flowers orange-yellow, and deliciously fragrant. 50c and 75c each.

THE BOX

These are useful—some for bordering, some for hedging, and others as single specimens on the lawn. They are all of slow growth, and never attain very large dimensions. None of them produce flowers, but the foliage is handsome.

Arborea—Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

Box Dwarf (Suffruticosa)—A fine small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves. The variety so extensively used for edging. \$3.50 per 100.

Breath of Heaven—See *Diosma*.

THE BROOMS

Spanish—An upright-growing shrub. Flowers yellow, produced very freely in the Spring and Summer, on long, pendulous, round leafless branches. Pot grown, 1½ ft., 25c each; 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10. Bushy plants.

Scotch, Yellow—A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches, covered in the Spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Very effective for groupings. 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Camellias—These showy Japanese shrubs are familiar to nearly every one. They bloom early in the Springtime, and are a great acquisition to the garden. The waxy odorless flowers are produced very freely. We offer the Double White, 80c to \$1.00 each; Double Pink, 80c to \$1.00 each; Double Red, 80c to \$1.00 each.

Camphor Tree (Laurus Camphora)—A fast-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. A native of Japan. Bright green foliage; well adapted for lawn purposes. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Cedrus Deodara (Indian or Himalayan Cedar)—Exceedingly handsome; the branches are drooping, and the foliage is silvery green. 1½ ft., 75c each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00 each.

Cotoneaster—A small growing evergreen of low-spreading habit; small round foliage; producing red berries along its branches, very showy. 50c and 75c each.

Crataegus Pyracanthus—An evergreen species of the Hawthorn family. It is of dwarfish habit with glossy foliage, and has berries of a bright scarlet color about the size of a pea. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c each.

CYPRESS

Monterey—A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges. Transplanted in boxes. 1 year, \$2.00 per 100; \$17.50 per 1000; pot grown, 2 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. Pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Italian—Of upright, pyramidal growth. Very much used in landscaping, being particularly adapted for such work. 2½ ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; 3 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10; 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

DAPHNES

Daphnes are evergreens; the leaves are very pretty; but it is the flowers that attract attention when they are in blossom in early Spring; they are small, sweetly scented, and appear in great profusion. They come in two separate colors. White, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each; Pink, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

DIOSMA ALBA (BREATH OF HEAVEN)—This shrub never attains large proportions. It produces small, white star-shaped flowers in great numbers. The foliage when bruised emits a sweet fragrance. 1½ ft., 35c each; larger plants, 50c each.

DRACAENA INDIVISA—A fine plant for outdoor planting in California, and much in use for lawns, avenues, and parks. The small plants are fine for window decoration. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

ESCALONIA Rosca—A beautiful low growing shrub, producing lovely pink blossoms. 35c each.

Alba—Same as above, but having white blossoms. 2 ft., 40c each.

Rubra—Red. 40c each, 2 ft.

EUCALYPTUS

Globulus, Tasmanian Blue Gum—One of the most useful of all and of very rapid growth. Adapts itself to a variety of climatic conditions. It thrives in moist, warm regions and hot, dry ones; it succeeds in moist lowlands and dry stony uplands. Excellent for removing stagnant water. Resistant to both high and low temperatures; great extremes always excepted; if freezing weather continues for any length of time, injury to young growth results, but not permanent, as it rapidly outgrows this. Transplanted in boxes, very strong, \$2.25 per 100; \$17.50 per 1000; pot grown, 1½ to 2 ft., 15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100; pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Corynocalyx, Sugar Gum—Transplanted in boxes, \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1000; pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Ficifolia, Scarlet-flowering Gum—A beautiful sort, bearing lovely scarlet flowers, thick leathery leaves; hardy only in warmer sections. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Robusta, Swamp-Mahogany Gum—Transplanted in boxes, 2 years, \$2.50 per 100.

Rostrata, Red Gum—Well known and highly esteemed. 2½ to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. Transplanted in boxes, \$2.25 per 100.

Rudis, Desert Gum—Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. Transplanted in boxes, \$2.50 per 100.

Teretecornis, Forest Red Gum—Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10. Transplanted in boxes, \$2.25 per 100.

Euonymus, Silver Variegated—A very pretty ornamental shrub; the foliage is silvery yellow. 1½ ft., 35c each; larger size, 50c each.

Euonymus, Duc D'Anjou—Golden blotch in center of leaf, 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Euonymus Golden Variegated—Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Grevillea Robusta (Australian Silk Oak)—A splendid fern-leaved evergreen tree, which makes a magnificent pot plant for all sorts of decorative purposes; flowers golden yellow; planted out in this State, it soon forms a magnificent lawn or shade tree. 5-inch pots, 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each.

Habrothamnus Elegans—A strong-growing shrub, bearing panicles of small trumpet-shaped, purplish red flowers; makes a grand showing on a lawn or trained against a wall or porch. Pot grown, 1½ ft., 25c each.

Heath, Mediterranean—This variety is most desirable, it produces its small wax-like pink flowers in wonderful profusion. In pots, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c and 75c each.

Holly, European—A small tree, with shining dark-green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. In Winter the tree is covered with bright red berries. Balled, 1½ ft., 75c each; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Juniper, Irish—A distinct and beautiful sort, of erect, dense, conical outline and upright growth; short glaucous-green foliage. Fine for planting in cemeteries. Pot grown, 1½ ft., 50c each. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Laurel, English—A fine evergreen, with broad shining green leaves, produces large panicles of creamy-white flowers, followed by purple berries. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., 60c each.

Laurustinus—A well-known Winter flowering shrub, of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges. 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Leptospermum Laevigatum—An evergreen shrub much used in the Golden Gate Park, where it succeeds to perfection. Especially adapted for windy places. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Lavender—Pot grown, 1 ft., 25c each.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium (California Privet)—A valuable hedge plant; stands pruning well, and is of rapid growth. 2 to 3 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Loquat—This tree produces a very delicious fruit, which ripens in early Summer; it comes in clusters, and is yellow in color. It is also valuable as an ornamental tree; the leaves are large, crumpled and olive-green in color. Pot grown, 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each.

Magnolia Grandiflora Oxoniensis—A lovely evergreen species, with large, leathery, bright green leaves that look as if made of wax, a foot or eighteen inches long and four inches wide. In addition to the beauty of the foliage, it bears large fragrant white flowers. Very choice. Pot grown plants, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each; balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Metrosideros Semperflorens—Commonly known as "Bottle Brush." Produces curiously shaped, scarlet flowers in shape of a bottle brush; very handsome and showy. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax)—Has large sword-like leaves, of a deep rich green color. From this plant flax is made in New Zealand. Very ornamental. A magnificent plant for lawn decoration. Strong clumps, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

THE OLEANDER

Best suited for the warmer sections, where, if given plenty of water it thrives to perfection. The flowers are produced very freely for a long period. One of the showiest of ever-blooming evergreens.

Double Pink—2 to 2½ ft., 75c each; 4-inch pot plants, 35c each.

Double White—2 to 2½ ft., 75c each; 4-inch pot plants, 35c each.

Pepper Tree—A most popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine feathery foliage, producing clusters of reddish berries in Autumn. 4-inch pots, 2 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; 5 and 6-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

PINES

For reforestation, windbreaks, shelter and shade affording purposes, pines have few equals; all being of rapid growth.

Monterey—The most desirable pine for shade, and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State. Transplanted in boxes, \$3.50 per 100; 4-inch pots, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; balled, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

PITTOSPORUM

Nigricans—A very handsome, upright growing shrub, with silvery light green leaves and black stems. A good hedge plant, and very ornamental as an individual. Pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$17.50 per 100; balled (very bushy), 3 to 3½ ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Eugenoides—A large, upright growing shrub, with glossy yellowish green leaves; a very effective shrub, and excellent for hedges. Pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$17.50 per 100; balled, 2 to 2½ ft., 35c; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100; balled (very bushy), 3 to 3½ ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Tobira—A very desirable sort; the foliage and stems are very stiff; flowers pure white; sweetly scented; of dwarf habit. In pots, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Polygala Dalmatiana—A profuse flowering shrub, with purple pea-blossom-shaped flowers, and pretty light green foliage. Pot grown, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each.

Rhododendrons—These are among the grandest of our hardy flowering shrubs, and cannot be surpassed for lawn decoration. The flowers range through shades of rose, pink, crimson, white, etc. Should be planted in partial shade. We have a magnificent European collection to offer. Price, strong plants with plenty buds, \$2.50 each. Any color.

California Big Tree (Sequoia Gigantea)—This is the largest tree known to exist on the American continent. The bark is from one to two feet thick. One of the largest trees (the so-called Grizzly Giant of the Mariposa Grove) is 93 feet in circumference at the ground. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

California Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)—From this tree is obtained the most valuable timber of the California forests. It attains a height of 200 to 250 feet, and from 8 to 12 feet in diameter. The wood is of a rich brownish red, strong and durable, and makes excellent timber. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Veronica Andersonii—This variety bears blue flowers. 2 ft., 35c each.

Veronica Imperialis—The finest of the species. Flowers amaranth. 2 ft., 50c each.

Veronica Traversii—A most desirable sort; of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; excellent for hedge purposes. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

Yew, English—A densely branched, spreading tree; foliage dark and somber; a good sort for clipping into artificial forms. 5-inch pots, 2 to 2½ ft., 75c each.

Yew, Irish—An upright growing variety, with deep dark-green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed, forming a pyramidal shaped head; a very distinct and beautiful variety. Balled, 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

Deciduous Trees and Flowering Shrubs

Ash, European—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds. 4 to 5 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Azalea Mollis—Produces various shades of beautiful flowers, in great luxuriance; mostly brick-red and yellows. **\$1.00 each.**

Beech, Copper—4 to 6 ft., **\$1.25 each.**

Birch, European White—Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful, with silvery bark and slender branches. 5 to 6 ft., **60c each; \$5.00 per 10;** 6 to 7 ft., **75c each; \$6.00 per 10.**

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—A charming tree with deeply laciniated foliage. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree. 5 to 6 ft., **\$1.00 each;** 6 to 7 ft., **\$1.25 each.**

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet Shrub)—A very desirable shrub, with fragrant wood and foliage; flowers of a rare chocolate color. 2 to 3 ft., **50c each.**

Cherry, Japanese Double Flowering—A very ornamental family of trees; they produce their flowers in great masses, and when in blossom they present a glorious sight. We can supply the Double White and Double Rose varieties. 3 to 4 ft., **75c each.**

Crab Apple, Betchell's Double Flowering—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early Spring with large, beautiful double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young. 2 to 3 ft., **50c each.**

Deutzia Gracilis—A charming species of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; produced in great masses in Spring time. Excellent for pot culture. 1½ ft., **30c each.**

Deutzia Lemoinei—Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth; free flowering. 2 to 2½ ft., **35c each.**

THE ELM

Is considered our handsomest and quickest growing shade tree, making excellent shade. One of the best trees for country road planting.

American—A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native forest trees. 4 to 5 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Cork Barked—6 to 8 ft., **60c each; \$5.00 per 10.**

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—This is one of the finest of all hardy shrubs for the lawn or border. The flowers are white, spike-shaped, and are produced for a long period during Summer and Fall. 3 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

For other varieties of Hydrangea, See Page 63.

Hawthorn, Double White—Has small double white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. 5 to 6 ft., **60c each.**

Hawthorn, Paul's Double Scarlet—5 to 6 ft., **60c each.**

Hawthorn, Double Pink—5 to 6 ft., **60c each.**

Horse Chestnut—White flowered, 5 to 6 ft., **75c each.**

Horse Chestnut—Red flowered, 4 to 5 ft., **75c each.**

Laburnum, or Golden Chain—A beautiful small-growing tree, with long drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft., **75c each.**

Lemon Verbena—The fragrance from the foliage of this old favorite is delightfully refreshing. 2 ft., **35c each.**

Lilac, White and Purple—Strong bushy plants. 2 to 3 ft., **35c and 50c each.**

Linden, European—The Linden is a magnificent tree; the leaves are beautiful, thus making a very handsome tree. They produce small, white flowers, very sweetly scented. 4 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10;** 5 to 6 ft., **75c each; \$6.00 per 10.**

Locust, White Flowering—A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches. A valuable timber tree, and used for various mechanical purposes. 5 to 6 ft., **40c each; \$3.50 per 10.**

Locust, Pink Flowering (Deenaisneana)—This grand flowering deciduous shade tree produces beautiful coral-pink flowers in long grape-like clusters for a long period and is one of our handsomest trees. Of rapid growth. 5 to 6 ft., **75c each; \$6.00 per 10.**

Maple, Silver, or Soft—A rapid-growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree. A very promising and distinct tree; should be extensively planted. 6 to 8 ft., **60c each; \$5.00 per 10.**

Box Elder—A large-growing, handsome tree, of rapid growth; foliage ash-like; a fine avenue tree. 4 to 6 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Cut-Leaved—One of the handsomest; the foliage is deeply laciniated; deep green on top and silvery green underneath. 6 to 8 ft., **\$1.00 each.**

Plane Tree (American Sycamore)—A tree of great beauty; leaves large; producing ideal shade; of rapid growth. 4 to 6 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Japanese—None of our autumnal trees can excel these in gorgeousness of coloring; they include yellow, blood-red, green and variegated. The uniqueness of the shape of the leaves is also wonderful, some as delicate as the finest lace. Plant in shady place. 2 to 3 ft., **60c each; \$5.00 per 10.**

MAGNOLIA, JAPANESE

These highly ornamental medium sized trees with their lavish display of fragrant, many hued flowers, are worthy of a place in every garden of any size. Planted in groups, their effect in the early Spring with their brilliant colorings and their rich fragrance is grand beyond description.

Conspicua—Flowers large, pure white, cup-shaped, very sweet. 2½ to 3 ft., **50c each.**

Obovata—Purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft., **50c each.**

Mock Orange, or Syringa—An invaluable shrub, of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. 3 ft., **35c each.**

Mountain Ash, European (Rowan Tree)—Flowers creamy white; foliage somewhat like the Pepper Tree; covered from August to November with large clusters of orange-colored berries. 6 to 7 ft., **75c each.**

Peach, Flowering—The double flowering varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. At the blossoming season in April, every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers, rendering the trees most interesting objects and attracting great attention. We can supply the Double White and Double Pink. 4 to 5 ft., **60c each.**

Plum, Purple-Leaved (Pissardi)—The young branches are very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn. No other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. It also bears a fairly good fruit. 4 to 6 ft., **50c each.**

POPLAR

Poplars are very rapid growing trees and thrive under a great variety of conditions as regards soil, but do best in damp situations and along watercourses. Their leaves are bright among other trees, of heavier foliage and give to a group a sprightly air. They are well adapted for windbreaks and are very effective when planted in groups by themselves.

Carolina—A very distinct tree, making a large, spreading head. Excellent for avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Bolleana (Silver-Leaved Poplar)—Foliage silvery green above; snowy white underneath. Adds great beauty to landscape work. 5 to 6 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Lombardy—This is one of the characteristic trees of parts of Italy and it is from the Italian province, Lombardy, that its common name is derived. Probably a native of Asia. A very rapid, erect growing tree with a tall spiry form and particularly striking and picturesque when grouped among other trees. 6 to 8 ft., **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Quince (Japanese Scarlet Flowering)—This is the first shrub to bloom in Spring and the blossoms appear in great profusion, covering every branch and branchlet before the appearance of the leaves. 2½ ft., **35c each; \$3.00 per 10.**

Rowan Tree—See under Mountain Ash.

Snowball—This well-known shrub is known to nearly everyone. They produce immense ball-shaped, white flowers in great profusion in May and June. Should be in every collection. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Sycamore, European—5 to 6 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

SPIRAEA

A. Waterer ("Crimson Spiraea")—A valuable addition to our shrubs; the flowers are crimson, appearing in great masses. This would make a beautiful hedge; it blooms for a long period. 2 feet, 35c each.

Douglasii Rosea—This variety has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Bridal Wreath—Beautiful spikes of double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each. Strong plants.

Tamarix (Africana)—An elegant and handsome flowering small tree, thriving in all soils and locations, whether by the seashore or hot interior valleys. The flowers appear along the branches; foliage feathery and graceful. 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Texas Umbrella Tree—This is one of the handsomest of deciduous shade trees, and is adapted particularly to the warm parts of this State, where, when sufficient water is supplied it assumes a grand umbrella-shaped head, affording delightful shade in the hot summer days. 5 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Walnut, California Black—One of the best shade trees for California; of rapid growth. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

Weigelia Candida ("White Flowered Weigelia")—A very free flowering variety. One of the best. 2 to 2½ feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Weigelia Rosea—An elegant shrub, from Japan. They produce superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers of a fine rose color. 2 to 2½ feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Willow, Babylonian—This is the willow we see so many of in this State and known as "Common Willow," or Weeping Willow. It is best suited to plant in wet land, where it makes a rapid growth. 5 to 6 feet, 50c each.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Some nice, rapid-growing, climbing vines planted around our dwelling houses add considerably to the beauty thereof. Some of the following are planted for their foliage alone, and others again for their handsome flowers.

Akebia Quinata—A very distinct and pretty climber from Japan. Foliage clover-like in appearance, semi-evergreen; flowers chocolate-colored, appearing in early spring. Very sweet. 50c each.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper)—The leaves are palmate, handsome and luxuriant, assuming in autumn a gorgeous bronzy hue. Strong, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy)—This variety clings closely without any assistance to a stone wall or brick flue or a wooden surface. It is widely planted in California, where it succeeds admirably, and is much admired. 35c and 50c each.

Australian Pea Vine—This lovely fast-growing climber we can recommend to those desiring a rapid grower. The flowers are pea-shaped, pink, and produced in great luxuriance. Pot-grown strong plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Bignonia Cherere—A vigorous growing climber bearing quantities of deep orange trumpet-shaped flowers, which are six inches in length. 60c each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana—These climbers are becoming greater favorites every year. They have peculiarly shaped flowers, somewhat resembling the leaves in shape, the color being a rosy lake, and produced at the end of the branches in wonderful profusion. They are indispensable for the greenhouse and do remarkably well in many protected situations out of doors. Strong plants, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Clematis

The Clematis are elegant, slender-branched climbers of rapid growth, with fine foliage and beautiful, large flowers of various colors; they are perfectly hardy, and cannot be excelled as climbing plants in any situation; they are very particular as to soil, that of a loamy texture being the most suitable; thorough drainage is indispensable to good, healthy growth; large, deep holes should be dug, and if the soil is heavy it must be replaced; in planting, the roots should all be spread out, and plants pruned down to one-half their height; they should never be allowed to get very dry; an annual manuring should be given, and tops pruned off in December. 75c each.

Jackmanii—Deep purple violet.

Henryii—Large, single white.

Madam E. Andree—Large, single-red.

Montana—In this variety we have the ideal Clematis for this State. The flowers are produced in spring in wonderful profusion; they are about the size of a dollar and are pure white. The vine is a rapid, rampant grower. Strong plants, 75c each.

Paniculata—A Japanese climber, recently introduced into this country, of unusual and attractive merits; rapid grower; foliage of a glossy, rich green; the flowers are of medium size, pure white, and of most delicious fragrance. Strong plants, 50c each.

Clianthus Puniceus—Excellent for training against a wall, bearing great masses of drooping brilliant scarlet blossoms, which resemble a parrot's bill. In pots, 40c each.

Ficus Repens—A very pretty useful climber; clings to stone, brick or wood; like the Boston Ivy. Evergreen. 25c and 35c each.

Honeysuckle, Belgian or English—Red and yellow flowers; long bloomer; very fragrant. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

Honeysuckle, Halleana, Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant; a long and continuous bloomer. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

Hops (Humulus Lupulus)—One of the very best climbers for covering unsightly places. It is a rapid grower, and bears a profusion of seed pods suitable for many domestic purposes. March delivery, 50c per dozen (60c postpaid).

Ivy, English, Large-Leaved—Leaves thick, shining, leathery. 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Jasmine, Grandiflorum (Catalonian Jasmine)—Plant is of shrubby, half-climbing habit, with very delicate foliage, and its small, white, star-shaped, fragrant flowers are produced in the greatest profusion the year round. 60c each.

Jasmine Revolutum (Yellow-Flowering Jasmine)—Produces fragrant yellow flowers. 35c and 50c each.

Jasmine Officinalis—Flowers pure white, sweetly scented, produced in early spring. 35c each.

Lantana—Semi-dwarf evergreen climber, bearing clusters of orange-colored verberna-like flowers. 25c and 35c each.

Muehlenbeckia Complexa (New Zealand Mattress Vine)—This pretty, strong-growing climber and trailer is very desirable for covering old stumps of trees, rockwork, etc. The foliage is small, dense, and graceful. 4-inch pots, 35c each.

Passion Vine (Passiflora)—These well-known hardy climbers are familiar to and appreciated by all. They are of rapid growth, and very attractive when covered with their large handsome flowers. Pink, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; Scarlet, 35c and 50c each.

Smilax—3-inch pots, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Plumbago Capensis—Can be trained as a bush or climber. Flowers light sky-blue, verberna-shaped, produced throughout the entire summer; stands drought and water and the brightest sunshine. 35c and 50c each.

Wistaria, Purple—One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants, bearing long grape-like clusters of flowers in early spring before the leaves appear; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. 75c and \$1.00 each.

Wistaria, White—75c and \$1.00 each.

Wistaria Sinensis Rosea—A fine new variety with clusters of pink flowers. \$1.25 each.

Palms

Brahea Edulis—Unsurpassed, whether grown outside (it is very hardy) or as a pot plant. It has very large fan-shaped leaves, of bright green color; is never affected by heat or cold. Plants in 4-inch pots, 50c each; 5-inch pots, 75c each; balled, 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

California Fan Palm (Pritchardia filifera)—The well-known native palm. Leaf stalks very long; at the edge of the leaves are produced many thread-like filaments; rapid grower. Balled, 2½ feet, \$1.25 each.

Chamaerops Excelsa (Japanese Fan Palm)—One of the hardest of the Fan Palms. Foliage dark green; the segments of the fan-shaped leaves deeply cut, the edges covered with tooth-like spines. Grows from 15 to 20 feet high; very desirable for sidewalk decoration. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00, according to size.

Corpyha Australis (Livistonia)—An Australian palm. Foliage dark green; very symmetrically and regularly slit, the segments partially doubled from base of petioles or leaf stalk, which is thickly armed with crooked spines. Used chiefly for house decoration, though hardy in some locations. 4-inch pots, 50c each; 5-inch pots, 75c each.

Cycas Revoluta—The well-known "Sago Palm" so much in demand for inside decoration. The stems are cylindrical, terminating in a crown of handsome, feather-shaped leaves of thick leathery texture. In the Southern part of this State this variety grows to perfection out of doors. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each, according to size.

Dracaena Indivisa—A fine plant for outdoor planting in California, and much in use for lawns, avenues and parks. The small plants are fine for window decoration. Balled, 2 feet, 75c each; \$6.00 per 10; 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

Eulalia Gracilima—The foliage is narrow, long and graceful, much used on lawns, where, when supplied liberally with water, it produces a grand effect. 60c each.

Kentia Belmoreana—This fine palm is a valuable addition to our collection. Its leaves are pinnate, dark green, and so beautifully crisp as to gain for it the name of "Curly Palm." It is very elegant and graceful in habit. Plants in 4-inch pots, 50c each; in 5-inch pots, 75c and \$1.00 each; in 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Kentia Fosteriana—One of the finest of the Kentias, with graceful, bright green foliage. Plants, in 4-inch pots, 50c each; in 5-inch pots, 75c and \$1.00 each; in 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Latania Borbonica—Leaves large, fan-shaped, of a very cheerful green color; plant of hardy construction, and adapted to all decorative purposes within doors. 5-inch pots, 75c each; 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana)—The noblest of all plants is the great Abyssinian Banana. The fruit of this variety is not edible, but the leaves are magnificent, long, broad, and massive, of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib. The plant grows luxuriantly, from 8 to 20 feet high; it grows rapidly and attains gigantic proportions, producing a tropical effect in one season. In pots, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each, according to size.

Phoenix Canariensis (The Canary Island Date)—The handsomest and hardest species of the date palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves, from 6 to 21 feet long, the divisions linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It is fully as hardy as the native Fan Palm. Balled, 1½ feet, \$1.50 each; balled, 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; boxed, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each, according to size.

Raphis Humilis—China and Japan—A hardy little cane palm, with suckers from the roots like the bamboo and forms a dense clump of canes. A delicate and graceful little plant, only 3 to 4 feet in height when full grown. Strong plants in 8-inch pots, \$4.00 each.

Washingtonia Robusta—One of the hardest and most beautiful of palms; in habit of growth resembling our well-known California Fan Palm, but more symmetrical and spreading, leaves fan-shaped, medium size, retaining their dark green color during the winter months; stems short, thorny; of upright compact growth. Balled, 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.00 each.

Select List of Ferns and Parlor Plants

Adiantum Cuneatum (Maiden-Hair Fern)—This fine variety is more generally grown than any of the other sorts; for cutting, greenhouse, and parlor decoration. 5-inch pots, 50c each; 6 and 7-inch pots, 75c each.

Adiantum Gracilimum—A variety that has finer and more graceful foliage than the preceding; a most lovely sort. 5-inch pots, 50c each.

Anthericum Variegatum—Foliage beautifully striped yellowish white; succeeds admirably in the window; also much esteemed as a basket plant. 4-inch pots, 35c each.

Asparagus Plumosus—The leaves are a bright green, are gracefully arched, and are as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, surpassing Maiden-Hair Ferns in grace, fineness of texture, and richness of color. 35c and 50c, according to size.

Asparagus Sprengerii—A variety of recent introduction. It is as a basket plant that this will prove most valuable. In 5-inch pots, 40c each; in 6-inch pots, 75c each.

Aspidistra Lurida—This is the plant one sees so many of in windows, halls, and stores. The foliage is large, lily-like in appearance, of a dark green color. It is of rugged constitution and will stand in locations that will kill most plants. 75c, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each, according to size.

Aspidistra Lurida Variegata—A variegated form of the preceding. Large plants, in 7 and 8-inch pots, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

Asplenium Falcatum (Holly Fern)—A favorite variety for house culture; the leaves are dark and very glossy and the fronds beautifully arched. In pots, 25c and 50c each.

Begonia (Rex Varieties)—Very handsome parlor and greenhouse decorative plants. The leaves are wonderfully formed and marvelously colored. We have a magnificent collection. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Coleus—15c and 25c each. Larger plants later in the season, 50c each.

Cyclamen—Charming plants, with beautiful foliage and richly-colored fragrant flowers. Universal favorites for winter and spring blooming. Pot grown plants, in leaf and bloom, 50c and 75c each.

Ficus Elastica (India Rubber Plant)—Very large, smooth leathery leaves, evergreen foliage; generally esteemed one of the finest house plants grown, the plant attaining a large size. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each, according to size.

Ficus Macrophylla—A variety with smaller leaves than the preceding; much valued for parlor or hall decorations. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Japanese Fern Hanging Balls—50c each.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern)—Is one of the very few plants that will thrive under ordinary house care. It grows well, and improves in size where most all other ferns fail. The fronds droop and arch gracefully over the edge of a pot or basket, and, as it is a very rapid grower, it is not long before they reach the floor from an ordinary parlor table. In pots, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 each; in baskets, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii—This is one of the newest introductions to the "plume foliage" varieties, and it is certainly very fine; must be seen to be appreciated. Does beautifully in hanging baskets. In pots, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each; in baskets, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

New Zealand Tree Fern (Dicksonia antarctica)—For greenhouse decoration the New Zealand tree fern cannot be beaten; or for outside work, when planted in sheltered locations, they are also very suitable. Well established plants, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each, according to size.

Pteris Adiantoides—Fronds similar to those of the Maiden-Hair Fern, only larger; very nice. In pots, 35c and 50c each.

Pteris Drinkwaterii—Silvery green foliage; very choice. In pots, 35c and 50c each.

Pteris Tremula—A favorite house fern; fronds long and arching. In pots, 35c and 50c each.

Pteris Winsetti—A beautiful sort, with lovely crested foliage. In pots, 35c and 50c each.

Woodwardia—Very useful for planting in shady places; a strong grower. Large roots, 50c each.

The Dahlia

Of late years these have sprung into wonderful prominence, and are becoming more and more popular every year. This is not to be wondered at, considering how they have been improved upon. The Cactus Dahlia of today is much superior to the old "show" round, stiff sorts (though still admired by many) of old. The Cactus varieties have long twisted petals, resembling in many cases chrysanthemums.

CULTIVATION—While the Dahlia is one of the easiest of all flowers to cultivate, it by no means follows that it requires no attention. In fact, no flower that we have ever cultivated will give such a generous response to good cultivation as the Dahlia. Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable to success. With poor cultivation or neglect, the flower will rapidly degenerate—becoming semi-double and faded in color. The Dahlia, with but few exceptions, should be given an open, sunny situation for at least a portion of each day. It is a rank feeder and should be given rich soil and kept free from weeds. We are in favor of taking up the roots every year, as soon as the tops are cut down by frost, and laying away in sawdust or in a dry place. Plant them out again in May or they can be planted as late as the end of June. We strongly advise our customers not to be in a hurry about setting the Dahlia out, as it is essentially a fall flower, and when planted early they bloom in the hot summer months, and the flowers are very inferior, and at that season they are generally infected with an insect called "Diabrotica," resembling a lady bug, which does much damage to the flower of the Dahlia. This insect disappears later on; hence our reason for advising late planting. So many of our customers have been disappointed in this respect just through early planting. Continuing with our remarks about cultivating—as soon as the plants are about two feet high, they should be staked, care being taken that the stake is driven far enough away from the root, so that it may not be injured. Mulch heavily with old, well-rotted manure, and give the plants a thorough soaking once in ten days or two weeks. Frequent syringing adds greatly to the health and vigor of the plant. Disbudding, or picking off some of the flower buds and leaving only a few on one bush adds greatly to the size of the bloom. Dahlias can be set out from two kinds of roots, viz.: Dry Roots and Green Pot Plants. The former can be obtained as soon as we dig them, in December, but preferably in February, as we can tell whether there are "eyes" on the bulbs or not, and can be kept in sawdust, as above described, till planting time. It is better to order early or when you are getting your other stock.

Green Pot Plants will be ready for delivery during May; they are grown in pots and raised from a cutting. These green plants will all bloom the first season after planting, and at the same time they are forming a bulb, which will do for planting out next season. The Dahlia keeps on multiplying year after year.

Newest Introductions

35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

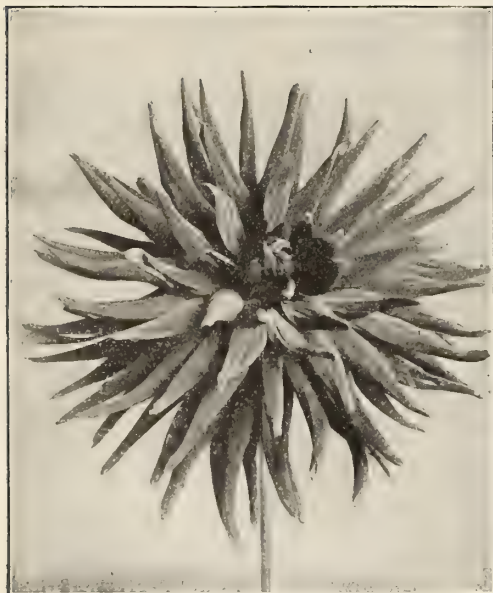
California—Pure golden yellow; large decorative.

Maniton—Amber and bronze; decorative.

Elsa—White; large Paeony-flowered type.

Souvenir G. Doazon—Immense bright scarlet decorative.

Minnie Burtle—Vivid scarlet-crimson; very fine decorative.



Cactus Dahlia Mrs. Mawley

Choice Cactus Dahlias

Including all of the best of the newer and older sorts.

We will supply dry roots of the following varieties, as long as they last; after they are sold out we will supply green plants; those are ready during May.

Price of Roots and Plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Britannia—Delicate shade of soft salmon pink, blended with apricot. Petals long and twisted. Very full in bloom; stems long and stiff. Superb.

Columbia—A fancy cactus sort; red; petals long and narrow, beautifully tipped white.

Countess of Lonsdale—A most beautiful Cactus Dahlia of true type. Color rich salmon tinted with apricot at the base of the petals, carmine pink toward the tips; stems long and stiff; very free in bloom. Hard to beat.

Chas. Clayton—Dazzling crimson, large size; very free flowering; tips of the petals beautifully fringed.

Dorothy Vernon—A very pleasing Cactus Dahlia of exquisite shade. Color, flesh, shading through maple to cameo.

Duke of Edinburgh—Orange-red outer petals, shading to yellow.

Gabriel—Tile-red, tipped with white.

Good Hope—Dark red, tipped white.

Hunold—Red, shading to salmon.

J. H. Jackson—The deepest, darkest velvety maroon black; of true cactus form; fine stems; grand bloomer. Nothing to equal it in its color. Perfection.

Kremhilde—Delicate shell-pink with white at center; of good cactus form; a free and long bloomer.

Lucifer—A true cactus, petals long and narrow, twisted; flowers borne very profusely; orange and old gold.

Matchless—Dark purple maroon; almost same shade as the "Black Prince" rose. In form, color, size and growth this variety is perfect. Blooms for a long period.

Mrs. Mawley—The finest yellow Cactus Dahlia of largest size, coming on strong stems; fine form and shape; every bloom coming perfect; deep canary-yellow. Superior to all other yellow sorts.

Cactus Dahlias—Continued

- Princess Poniatowski**—A very large yellow cactus variety; very satisfactory in all respects.
- Princess**—Beautiful rose-pink with long narrow petals. Very fine.
- Richard Dean**—Vermilion-scarlet, with distinct white tips. The habit will please the most exacting. It is upright, and has flower stems of great length. Flowers are of good size and splendid form.
- Strahlen Krone**—Large, vivid cardinal. Extra fine.
- Winsome**—A very fine white Cactus Dahlia; flowers very large, beautiful cactus form, with twisted, incurved petals, and borne on long, erect stems, holding the flowers well above the foliage.

Decorative Dahlias

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen

- Beacon**—A grand, striking, rich, orange-colored decorative dahlia.
- Black Prince**—Deep velvety-maroon.
- Gettysburg**—An exceedingly large decorative Dahlia; full, round, high center. Bright rich scarlet. An early and profuse bloomer.
- Gold of Ophir**—Bronze, shading lighter at the edges, very beautiful. Large flower.
- Lovely Eynsford**—Bronze, shaded with orange. Fine large variety and free bloomer.
- Madam Van Den Dael**—A grand decorative variety of immense size and beautiful form, pure velvety white. Shading shell pink on outer end of petals.
- Mrs. Alexander**—A very large, decorative rose-colored variety.
- Mrs. Harting**—Bronze, blended with yellow.
- Mrs. Kettlevell**—Very fine, dark red.
- Mrs. Roosevelt**—One of the finest novelties that has been offered in years. It is of immense size, six to seven inches in diameter. The color is a delicate blush pink. The plant is very strong, vigorous, growing about five feet high; of branching habit, and for such a large flower an extremely profuse bloomer.
- Mrs. Winters**—Color pure waxy white. It blooms very freely, producing flowers from five to seven inches in diameter.

Pink Beauty—Rose-pink, seedling of Mrs. Roosevelt, having the general habits of that variety.

Progress—Color, lavender slightly dotted with purple. A very profuse bloomer and one of the best in its class.

Santa Cruz—Straw color petals, beautifully tipped rosy-red; elegant shape; good free early bloomer; fine stems; one of the best of its class.

Uplands—Fine decorative velvety crimson.

Single Dahlias

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen

- Brilliant**—Deep, rich, vivid, velvety scarlet; sometimes the flowers come striped with yellow instead of solid color; medium sized; produced on good stems; good keeper; exceedingly free flowering. A mass of bright coloring throughout the entire season.
- Gaillardia**—Golden-yellow, with a broad band or disc of red around the yellow center; named from its striking resemblance to Gaillardia Grandiflora. A distinct type that will become a popular favorite.
- Glory de Baam**—The largest single variety. Beautiful shade of rose-pink, shading lighter pink and slightly veined.
- Twentieth Century**—A very lovely variety; flowers exceedingly large; white overlaid with a soft pink. A rare combination. It blooms very freely for a lengthened period; the stems are long and stiff, thus making it a very valuable variety for cutting purposes. A vase of these blooms makes a very handsome sight on the dinner table, the electric light showing up the flowers to the greatest possible advantage.

Chrysanthemums

Ready about April 1st. Pot grown 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen

- Alice Byron**—An early pure white incurved variety.
- Amateur Consell**—Red and buff. Japanese.
- Colonel Appleton**—Golden yellow; Japanese incurved; one of the best; late bloomer.
- Golden Glow**—A very early Japanese incurved variety producing fine blossoms. Color bright yellow. Fine foliage and strong stems.
- Louise Silver**—An early incurved variety. Blossoms deep yellow and large.
- Maud Jeffreys**—Pure white Japanese; incurved; very dwarf.

Major Bonnafon—The most widely grown of yellow sorts for commercial purposes.

Monrovia—An early flowering yellow variety.

Pacific Supreme—Fine pink of good size.

Queen—A very fine silvery-white.

Sarah Queen—Large clear yellow, incurved lots.

Wm. Duckham—A pure pink of incurved form; perfect in every way.



Show Dahlia—La France

Show and Fancy Dahlias

These are the old style of Double Dahlias much improved. Shape of the flowers in this class is mostly ball-shaped. All of them of wonderful formation.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

A. D. Livonii—A clear deep rose. The flower is well built up in the center; petals beautifully quilled.

Black Diamond—The color is dark, jet-black when the flower first expands, and gradually changing to a deep velvety maroon-black. The flowers are large, of regular form, and good substance.

Chris Jensen—A pure magenta. The flower is large and very double.

Grand Duke Alexis—A magnificent flower of large size and distinctly unique; petals are rolled up so that the edges overlap; color pure white.

Kaiser William—A very large yellow; petals tipped red; a grand sort.

La France—A clear cerise, a variety we can recommend.

Mrs. Wyndham—Exceedingly large; white, edge of petals tipped delicate purple; a showy variety.

Nuggett—Very large yellow, beautifully tipped with red.

Red Hussar—The flowers are large, of regular form, with a full high center and good texture. The color is purest cardinal-red, without trace of purple or crimson.

The Baron—Large deep canary-yellow.

Geraniums

Price of plants from 3-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.
Larger plants, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

- Dr. Nansen**—Single, pure white; large truss.
Jacquerie—Rich, dark crimson-scarlet.
Madame Landry—Double; very free and constantly in bloom throughout the season; trusses large, and florets of the finest size and circular in form; color clear salmon; center shading to copper with a white eye.
Mme. Salleron—A dwarf variety, rarely over 6 inches high; foliage green, bordered white; fine for edging.
Mrs. E. G. Hill—Beautiful salmon; a fine large flower.
Pamela—Large, white center, shading to rosy-lake, and bold outer margin of violet-crimson.
Perle—Large single white.
S. A. Nutt—The very best of the dark crimson bedders.
Wm. Languth—Green, edged white, flowers double crimson-scarlet.
The Clyde—An immense single scarlet; trusses very fine.

SCENTED GERANIUMS

- Glorinda or Hybrid Cape, Oak-leaved, Rose, Lemon, Nutmeg and Variegated-leaved Rose.**

Ivy-Leaved Geraniums are indispensable for covering banks, fences, etc. They are almost continuously in bloom, and require very little water.

Achievement—A pure self-rose color, with white eye; immense size.

Ballade—Tender lilac, upper petals feathered with crimson-maroon.

Caesar Franck—Brilliant strawberry-red, with lighter center.

Col. Baden Powell—One of the largest-flowering varieties; color varies from pearl-white to soft blush.

Cordens Glory—Bright scarlet, bold full flowers.

Chas. Turner—The handsomest Ivy Geranium ever introduced; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, trusses 6 inches across. The color is a bright pink. Quite double. Very useful for window boxes and rockeries.

Mrs. Banks—White, slightly tinted blush, with large, dark blotches on the upper petals.

Ryecroft Surprise—Beautiful shade of soft pink.

Pelargoniums

(Lady Washington Geraniums)—Regal, Fringed and Decorative Varieties.

Plants in 3 and 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Please state if we can substitute, if necessary

Anita—A most charming flower of extraordinary size, combining with it great freedom of bloom; of a lovely shade of brightest pink; upper petals grandly feathered with dark, velvety crimson, with an almost white center.

Anna Pfitzer—Brilliant carmine, upper petals feathered with crimson.

Bertha Wagener—Immense deep rose pink flowers, surrounded by a distinct broad band of pure white, upper petals feathered crimson, center of flower white, form of flower ideal.

Dr. H. L. Tevis—A remarkably fine truss of flowers of great substance; deep cerise, upper petals heavily blotched with deep crimson, center of flower white, lightly striped with rose.

Duchess of Teck—Very large trusses of extra large semi-double white flowers, petals undulated and frilled. A grand white variety.

E. G. Hill—Brilliant dark maroon, shaded scarlet, lower petals, lighter shade, with white center; very large.

Franciscana—Color rich salmon-pink, with upper petals blotched deep carmine; edge of petals pure white, also the center.

Grandiosa—Flowers of great substance, immense trusses; color, lower petals shell pink, upper petals beautifully blotched and feathered with rose carmine.

J. B. Boland—A novel shade of rose, distinctly suffused with salmon, upper petals blotched almost black, surrounded by fiery crimson; lower petals also feathered lighter with same tints; large fluted flowers of fine substance.

Madame Thiebaud—Blotched and marbled rose and white ground; upper petals marked with crimson maroon; large white center, and edges of petals also white.

Prince Henry—Soft rosy red, shaded orange and chocolate; broad white margin and center, bold flowers of great substance; fine trusses.

Violet—Clear purple ground with no trace of magenta; upper petals grandly blotched with dark violet, large flowers of fine round shape.

Carnations

In the following list will be found none out the newest and choicest varieties. Ready about March 15th—
15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

Enchantress—Of recent introduction. A very pleasing shade of light pink, deepening toward the center; borne on long stiff stems; habit of plant strong and vigorous.

Harlowarden—Color dark crimson, size three inches; very large and free.

Harry Fenn—A very large, extremely full flower, deeply fringed and very fragrant. In color, a fine crimson, a little lighter in color than Governor Roosevelt and much freer in bloom than that variety. Stems long, and stiff enough to carry the flowers very nicely.

John Carbone—A much admired variety; color brilliant rich shade of gold flaked with light carmine; flowers large and produced very freely on strong stems.

Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson—A grand deep pink carnation of very large size; blooms carried very erect on strong heavy stems; unusually free in growth and bloom. No carnation to date has created such a sensation as this variety, thirty thousand dollars having been paid for the original stock.

President Roosevelt—Deep, rich brilliant scarlet, heavily shaded maroon; the form in this novelty is as near perfect as in any carnation yet produced. The size averages fully 3 inches in diameter; the stems are very long and stout.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr.—Light lavender in color, shading to flame color in center of flower; large size and very fine. The only one of its color.

Prosperity—One of the most remarkable carnations yet originated, producing probably the largest average size blooms of any variety known, the flowers averaging from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches. The plant is extremely healthy in growth, and a continuous bloomer. It is a first class keeper in every respect and a splendid shipper. The color is distinct from any other variety, the ground color being pure white overlaid with pink mottles, deepening toward the center, the color scheme reminding one of the beautiful tints often seen in azaleas and rhododendrons.

Pink Enchantress—A bright rose colored sport of Enchantress; already as popular as its parent; it has all of the latter's good qualities.

Robert Craig—Fine scarlet carnation of strong vigorous habit. Size of flowers $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; free bloomer.

White Enchantress—Pure white, form and habit identical with its parent Enchantress.

White Perfection—This is now conceded to be the best white in cultivation; stems good, fine keeper and with a pleasing clove fragrance.

Miscellaneous Plants

ABUTILONS

25c and 35c each, according to size.

Boule de Neige—The best pure white, up to date.

Golden Fleece, or Golden Bells—A bright golden-yellow abutilon, of strong, vigorous habit.

Pink Gem—Lovely rose-colored flowers.

Scarlet Gem—A rich bright scarlet.

Thompson's Plena—Has perfectly double flowers, that resemble in form a double hollyhock. Color a deep orange, shaded and streaked with crimson; the foliage is beautifully variegated.

Achania Malvaviscus ("Turk's Cap")—Flowers vivid scarlet; produced nearly all the year. 25c and 35c each.

Achyranthus—Leaves blood-red; extra good for bedding purposes. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. Ready about April 1.

Agapanthus Umbellatus, Blue African Lily—Extra strong, established plants, 25c each.

Anemone Japonica—White, Pink, 25c each. Strong clumps.

Alternanthera—Much used for bedding purposes; of low growth; stands clipping well. Ready about April 1. Yellow and Red Varieties, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Aster, Semple's New Branching—Crimson, lavender, pink, and white. Ready about April 1. 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Begonia Vernon—This variety grows about eighteen inches high. The foliage, in the sun, turns deep olive green, shaded and edged with bronze purple; the flowers are bright red in color; magnificently set off by abundant dark foliage. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100. Ready about April 1.

Begonia Erfordii (Beauty of Erford)—It is more dwarf and spreading than Vernon and bears three times as many flowers. The color is a lovely soft pink throughout, which does not fade in the hottest sun. It blooms ten months in the year; grows about twelve inches high, and makes a most beautiful border for Cannas, Geraniums, Scarlet Sage, etc. Ready about April 1. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Campanula—Very desirable hardy perennials. Should be in every collection. We offer strong pot-grown plants. Single white, single blue, and single pink, 10c each; \$1.00 per 12.

Cannas, Giant Orchid Flowered Varieties—In separate colors or assorted, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Cineraria—As a winter blooming plant for house culture, or for use for bedding under the shade of large trees, these are invaluable. We offer a fine strain. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. Larger plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—This handsome perennial is now probably the most popular perennial plant in cultivation. It is continually one mass of golden yellow. The flowers, which are of graceful form, are invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes. 50c per dozen. Ready in March.

Cosmos—Crimson, pink, white. Ready about April 15th. 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Crassula Coccinea—Flowers beautiful pink coming in umbels; deliciously fragrant. 4-inch pots, 30c each.

Digitalis (Fox Glove)—Tall-growing plants, throwing up very long spikes of lovely bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. 10c each; \$1.00 per 12. Large plants.

Delphinium (Larkspur)—A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. Extremely satisfactory. Mixed blues, strong plants, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Daisies—Double, all colors. 35c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Echeveria (Hen and Chickens)—50c per dozen.

FUCHSIAS

In 4-in. pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Black Prince—Sepals bright red, corolla double, dark plume. One of the best. Constant bloomer.

Berliner Kine—A large, double white Fuchsia. One of the very best.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Best and largest; double white.

Phenomenal—The largest double Fuchsia of dark color; tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla measuring 2½ inches in diameter, a rich dark-blue color.

Storm King—A perfect gem. Dwarf habit; sepals dark carmine, corolla white, shaded rose. A magnificent large double variety.

Gaillardia Grandiflora—The brightest of all Gaillardias. Flowers bronze scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, three inches in diameter, produced on long stems. 50c dozen. Ready in March.

Gazania Splendens—Flowers orange-yellow, produced in greatest abundance in the spring and early summer. For making borders, where there is a lack of water, this plant cannot be beat. 50c per dozen.

Golden Feather—Ready in April. 25c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Golden Rod—Strong clumps. 25c each.

HELIOTROPE

3-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Queen—Very dark.

Sapphire—Purple, white center.

Sunray—Pale lavender.

Helianthus Maximilliana (Single Sunflower)—A most graceful single-flowered variety, growing from five to seven feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long graceful sprays, which make it invaluable for cutting purposes. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Hydrangea Hortensis—This plant is a most satisfactory one, blooming as it does for such a long period; they succeed admirably when planted in a shady place in the garden.

Pink, 35c and 50c each.

Indigo blue, 50c each. Extra large plants, 75c each.

Imantophyllum Miniatum—Flowers bright brick-red produced in clusters on long stems. 50c each.

Lavender Plants—In pots. 25c each.

Lippia Repens—Used in place of grass for lawns; it does not require much water and makes a fairly good substitute. Large roots. \$2.50 per 100.

Lobelia—Dwarf blue. Ready April. 25c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Marguerite—White. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10. Ready in April.

Marguerite—Yellow. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Marguerite—Giant white. 25c each.

Mesembryanthemum (Ice Plant)—These are much used for bedding purposes and planting on banks and hillsides where there is a scarcity of water. They make a gorgeous sight when massed. Large pink, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. Small lavender, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Pansies (Hallawell's Prize Strain)—50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Ready February. Best time to transplant.

Oriental Poppies—Scarlet. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Pampas Grass—Strong clumps. 60c each.

Pinks, Border—Pure white; delightful clove fragrance; excellent for borders. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Herbaceous Paeonies—These grand perennials are among the showiest and most useful plants, and are becoming popular with the public. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to our climate, growing well in almost any situation or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the color brighter if planted in a deep rich loam, well manured. Strong roots, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00. Red, white, pink.

Tree Paeonies—\$1.00 each.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow—25c. Strong clumps.

Salvia Splendens—Scarlet flowers; continuous bloomers. Ready in April. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Sea Pink (Armeria)—Very dwarf, requiring no trimming. Flowers rose pink. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Shasta Daisy (Alaska)—An improvement on Mr. Burbank's original Shasta Daisy. The flowers are very large, borne on long stems and very free in bloom. Single white, with yellow center. A most satisfactory perennial. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Stocks—In fine assortment. Ready April. 25c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Streptolol Jamesonii (The "Yellow Heliotrope")—A very useful garden plant, producing masses of showy yellow flowers. 25c each.

Tritoma Uvaria (Red-Hot Poker Plant)—So called on account of its scarlet flowers resembling that household article. They are borne on long stiff stems during summer months. Are very effective. Clumps, 25c and 50c each.

Verbena, Mammoth—The flowers are very large, of brilliant colors, and have large, distinct eyes. All colors. Ready March. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Pot grown.

VIOLETS

California—Large, single blue. Strong roots, 40c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Marie Louise—The well-known double light purple variety. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Princess of Wales—This grand variety is of French origin; produces grand single flowers of a beautiful violet blue color in great abundance, and after years of trial has been found to be the best single blue. 40c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

Questions which are frequently asked by planters, and the answers:

Q. How many months are included in the best planting period, i. e., how early may fruit trees be taken from nursery in Fall and how late may they be planted?

A. Late December, January, February and early March.

Q. Where is it best to plant them, i. e., can you give a general idea as to planting figs, apples, pears, cherries, walnuts, peaches, and such other fruits? Of course, if you covered all the fruits this would take too much time, but whatever information you can give is greatly needed by tree planters. Orchard after orchard has been set out, only to prove a failure because owners did not understand this question.

A. Figs should be set out in the warmer sections, principally the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and the other fruits mentioned can be planted from Mendocino to San Diego. The intending planter, however, must use his own judgment about the best locations for each of these fruits.

Q. What age and size of tree is best?

A. The best tree to plant out is what nurserymen call "one-year-old" trees; the root is a year older, so that practically makes the tree two years old, but nurserymen style them "one-year-old"; either three to four feet high or four to six feet high—four to six feet preferable.

Q. How large and how deep should holes be?

A. In sedimentary land, the hole does not require to be so very large, one and one-half feet square will cover it. In heavier soil two feet will be necessary.

Q. Is it best to plant any deeper in well prepared soil than tree was set in nursery?

A. Plant a little deeper than what they were in the nursery—not more than one inch.

Q. Would you recommend close pruning of roots before planting or simply trimming mutilated ends? If you favor close trimming of roots, would you go to the extremes recommended in the Stringfellow method?

A. We recommend medium cutting back of the

roots. We would not go to the extreme as Mr. Stringfellow does, although we practice it a great deal in our nurseries when we are lining out young stock, and have good success with it.

Q. Would you top trees, i. e., take off greater portion of top grown in nursery, and if so, before or after setting? Would you do it by exact measurement the orchard over, or according to vigor of trees?

A. Trees should be pruned after planting, not before. They should be cut back about the same height, as near as possible. For instance, if you are planting one-year-old French Prunes, they make in nursery a straight growth and run five to seven feet high. These trees can all be cut back uniformly to two and one-half to three and one-half feet. This is governed a good deal by the location. In the warmer sections low heading is pursued and in colder sections the trees are not cut back so much.

Q. If irrigation water is available, would you settle dirt about the trees with water or by tamping?

A. In the drier sections it is a good idea to use irrigation to settle the soil around the roots after planting, but in the northern parts and in the Santa Clara Valley, where the rain fall is good during the months of January and February, this is not necessary. Work the soil carefully around the roots; in light soil heavier tamping can be done than in heavy, wet land.

Q. Would you advise use of fertilizer or manure, either in hole or on surface, at time of planting?

A. In planting large orchards no fertilizing is done.

Q. Is any advantage gained by protecting trunks of newly planted trees from rays of sun? If so what method is best?

A. It is very necessary to protect the trunks of young trees during the first summer months, either by tulle tree protectors, shakes set on the sunny side, or by wrapping newspaper and tying with a cord. This keeps the tree from getting sunburnt and is certainly of great benefit to the young tree.

To Purchaser's Attention

Frequent cultivating is absolutely necessary; there is no better way of keeping the moisture near the surface. When you water your trees dig away from round them, and afterwards be sure that you hoe back the dry soil. Never allow the soil to bake.

While we aim to have all our fruit trees true to name, and hold ourselves ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all stock that may prove untrue to label, or to refund amount originally paid by the customer, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for such stock as may prove untrue.

Apples

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$2.50 per 10

Alexander—Yellow, streaked with red; brighter red in the sun; flesh yellowish white; crisp, tender and juicy. A very fine market variety. Ripe in September and October.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red over a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Ripe in November and December. An excellent market sort.

Ben Davis—Large and handsome; striped; of good quality; very productive. Ripe in November and December.

Gravenstein—A large, striped, beautiful, roundish apple; of excellent quality, juicy, high flavored. A good grower and prolific bearer. Ripe in August. A good market sort.

Red June—Medium size, oval; deep red, covered with light bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh white, juicy and crisp, though rather acid. A hardy, vigorous and early bearer. The best early apple. Ripe in June and July.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish-yellow. A constant heavy bearer. Ripe in October and December.

White Winter Pearmain—Another sort that bears well in this State. Large, roundish, oblong, and pale yellow, dotted with brown; flesh yellowish, delicate, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; extra fine flavor. A general favorite. Late keeper. A strong and healthy grower. Ripe December to February.

Yellow Bellflower—Very large, oblong, irregular and tapering toward the eye; skin smooth and of pale lemon color; flesh firm but tender, juicy and sub-acid. One of the standard apples of California. A good grower and very productive. Ripens November to February.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—Another variety very successfully grown in California. Large; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, of exceedingly rich flavor. The best Winter apple. Ripe January to March.

Crab Apples

Price same as Apples

Red Siberian—Fruit about an inch in diameter. Yellow with a scarlet cheek. An erect, free grower. Bears very young.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large, color beautiful golden yellow.

Apricots

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

Blenheim—An excellent variety and in great demand. The trees are early and regular bearers and have an abundance of foliage thoroughly protecting the fruit. Fruit above medium, oval; orange color, with deep yellow, juicy and rich flesh; July.

Hemskirke—Large, roundish; flesh bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich plum-like flavor; fruit not quite as large as the Moorpark, but ripening more evenly. August.

Moorpark—Very large, yellowish-green, brownish-red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone. July.

Royal—A very fine apricot, very extensively planted in this State. Of medium size, yellow with red cheek; immensely productive; an early ripening variety. June.

Almonds

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

I. X. L.—Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large; shells easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching necessary; shell soft but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly.

Ne Plus Ultra—Tree a rapid grower; leaves rather large; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls freely.

Nonpareil—First called Extra. Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type.

Cherries

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Bing**—Fruit large, dark brown or black; very fine; late. A good shipping variety. June.
Black Tartarian—Very large, bright black. The favorite. Late May.
Lewelling (Black Republican)—Large size; a cross between Black Tartarian and Napoleon Bigarreau, having the size and color of the former and the solid flesh of the latter. Late and good.
May Duke—One of the sour sorts, excellent for tarts; rich, dark red, when fully ripe; quite early.
Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—Very large, amber in color. The favorite white cherry. Late June.

Peaches

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Alexander**—Flesh firm and juicy, sweet; early. June.
Elberta—Very large; bright yellow with a beautiful red mottled cheek; juicy and sweet; regular bearer. Ripens about end of July.
Early Crawford—This is probably the most extensively grown of all peaches. Very large; color yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, excellent. Very productive. Ripens about middle of July.
Late Crawford—Very large; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; of exquisite flavor; valuable for canning and drying. Ripens middle to end of August.
Muir—The best of all peaches for drying, because it loses less than any other in the process. Has a delicious, rich, buttery, sweet flavor. The fruit is large to very large; skin pure yellow; flesh yellow. Excellent for canning. Ripens end of August.
Nichols Orange Cling—Very large, yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh golden-yellow; rich and sugary; a heavy and regular bearer. Ripens about middle of August.
Phillips Cling—The best late clingstone; in great demand by the canneries. Ripens about middle of August.
Salway—A large, yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. The most valuable late market variety. Ripens in August.

Nectarines

Price, 3 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Boston**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow, without any red at the stone. Sweet though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor.

Pears

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Bartlett**—There is no occasion to describe this variety, so well known is it. A vigorous and strong grower. Bears heavily; good for shipping and canning. Ripe in August.
Beurre Clairgeau—Very large; red cheek with russet ground. Bears very heavily and when quite young. Flesh rather coarse at the core. Fine shipper to Eastern markets. Ripe in September.
Beurre Hardy—This Autumn pear is very desirable on account of its fine flavor and good bearing qualities.
Winter Bartlett—Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett, but ripening four months later.
Winter Nelis—Medium size, roundish, yellowish green, dotted with russet. Fine flavor. November to January.

Quinces

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Apple, or Orange**—Large, bright yellow. The best. Ripe August and September.
Pineapple—Very fine flavor. Large.

Plums

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Burbank (Japanese)**—Large, yellowish ground, with red cheeks; flesh yellow; firm.
Climax (A New Early Plum)—Cross of Simoni and Botan. Very large, measuring six and three-quarters by one and one-half inches in circumference; heart-shaped. A superbly rich plum; extremely early. Ripens in the coast counties early in July, before any other good plum.
Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence; round greenish-yellow, with brown dots; very juicy and sweet. August.
Satsuma—Large; blood-red flesh; of fine flavor.
Washington—A magnificent large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating from the stone. July and August.
Yellow Egg—Very large and beautiful; egg-shaped; flesh yellow, rather acid until fully ripe, when it sweetens. Clingstone.

Prunes

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- French (Petite d'Agen)**—This is the prune now grown so extensively and successfully in California for drying purposes; medium-sized; egg-shaped, violet purple; very rich and sugary. The best prune; prolific bearer. August.
German—Long, oval, and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet with a peculiarly pleasant flavor. Separates readily from the stone. September.
Hungarian—Fruit very large, with tendency to come double; reddish violet, covered with a handsome bloom. Very juicy and sweet. Good shipper. September.
Sugar—An extremely early prune. Very large. Ripens August 1st. Skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom. Valuable in localities where the French prune ripens too late for sun-drying. Early August.

Figs

- California Black**—A well-known local variety. Large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe. Makes a good dried fig. Tree grows to a very large size, and gives immense yield. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10. 4 to 5 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.
White Adriatic—Fruit large; skin greenish-yellow color; pulp carnation red. Ripens from August to October. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Walnuts

- Santa Barbara Soft Shell**—Tree a vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer. The nut is large; kernel white, sweet and readily extracted; shell thin, easily broken. One of the favorites in Southern California. 5 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.
Franquette—Nut is quite large, of an elongated oval shape and very attractive; kernel full sweet and of a rich, nutty flavor; a late bloomer. Grafted on California Black Walnut root. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10.

Oranges

- Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$2.50 each
Riverside Washington Navel—Fruit first-class in every respect; size medium to large, oval, smooth, symmetrical, seedless; pulp fine grained, flavor excellent. A solid, perfect fruit.

Lemons

- Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$2.50 each
Eureka—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth, and prolific bearer; fruit of the best quality. A general favorite.

Pomelos (Grape Fruit)

- Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$2.50 each
Marsh's Seedless—Medium, practically seedless; skin thin and smooth; pulp juicy; of superior flavor. Keeps late. A valuable acquisition; its delicious flavor and having no seeds should cause it to take the precedence over many other varieties.

Raspberries

Plant in rows five to six feet apart, two to four feet in the row. Cut the tops off within a few inches of the ground when planted. After the fruit season, cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the Summer. They will then grow stout enough to stand without staking.

- Cuthbert**—The largest, handsomest and best red Raspberry cultivated. Bears transportation well. Very productive. 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Superlative—A very fine new variety, said to be of superior quality. Following is introducer's description: The Superlative is acme of perfection in the Raspberry family. Has hardy and healthy growth. Fruit the largest of any variety. Very prolific. Core is small, flesh very deep, seeds very small. Fruit does not fall from plant when ripe. Leaves are very large and corrugated making it practically insect proof. Delights in hot weather and matures very early. Is very heavy cropper. 20c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Grapes

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10

California Black—The well-known Mission Grape.

Concord—Bunches large, compact; berries large, round, light, red, sweet.

Flame Tokay—A magnificent, large red grape.

Isabella—Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches and berries large, pale amber. One of the best for raisins.

Rose of Peru—Very large bunches; berries rounding, brownish black. One of the best for table.

Sultana—Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber colored, seedless; make fine seedless raisins; vine an immense bearer. Grows on sandy soils, producing large crops.

Sweetwater—Bunches good size; berries medium size, round fruit.

The Pierce—Known in San Francisco markets as "Isabella Regia"; a splendid American grape of very large size; excellent flavor; black, with a lovely blue bloom overspreading.

Thompson's Seedless—Vine an enormous bearer and very rapid grower; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow, firm, oval, seedless; skin thin, much larger than the Sultana. The raisins are of a very superior quality, and are in good demand. A valuable shipping grape, ripening in July.

Gooseberries

Two years old, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10

Champion—Berries large and brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Strong grower; prolific bearer; red.

Blackberries

Plant in good soil, in rows five to six feet apart, and three to four feet apart in the row. After the fruiting season, or in early Spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early, before the buds start. A good top dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground clean.

Himalaya Giant—A late Blackberry coming after the other berries are gone, ripening over a period of several weeks, making it especially desirable for family use. In Northern California they are seldom injured by frost, as they blossom after all frosts are over. Like the Loganberry, it must be grown on a trellis—the vines under favorable conditions growing fifteen to twenty feet. The berries grow in bunches, are of excellent flavor and the yield surpasses any berry ever introduced. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

Mammoth Blackberry (Named by some "The Black Loganberry")—The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from two and one-quarter to two and one-half inches long; the very largest blackberry known to the world. It is advisable in planting the Mammoth Blackberry plants that they be given plenty of room. If grown upon a trellis, which is by far the best way, the rows should be not less than nine feet apart and the plants six to eight feet in the rows. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25.

The Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)—The fruit is as large as the largest-sized blackberry; is of the same shape, with globules similar to that fruit. Color, when fully ripe, a dark, rich red. It partakes of both flavors of the raspberry and blackberry, being a combination of the two mixed; a very pleasant, mild, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jellies or jams without an equal. The vines are enormous bearers. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10 \$1.25.

The Phenomenal Berry—Is the result of a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank (the introducer) describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries should be planted in good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally to keep the borers away.

Strong, 2 years old, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10

Black Naples—Berries large and black.

Cherry Currant—Very large, deep red. One of the best.

White Dutch—Bunch and berry large, with fine transparent skin.

Rhubarb

Australian Crimson Winter—The great value of Rhubarb as a vegetable has always been its earliness and a vast amount of time and labor has been spent in efforts to originate a variety which would produce stalks even a day or two in advance of other early varieties. Australian "Crimson Winter" Rhubarb will produce marketable stalks abundantly, fully six weeks earlier than any other Rhubarb. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. Smaller plants, 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Horseradish Roots—5c each; doz. 50c.

Strawberries

Culture—First of all, your soil should be enriched with old, well-rotted stable manure dug in the soil before planting. The plants are set out nine or ten inches apart in the row, and twelve inches between the rows. They are generally ridged, and between the ridges a wider space left so that you can irrigate. By this means the ground where the plants are does not get flooded, nor does it become baked. This is especially necessary in large plantings. Of course, in smaller plantings, this manner of planting is not so essential. Keep all runners cut off, and by so doing you will throw the strength into the fruit. The earlier they are planted in the season, the better crop you will have the first season.



Strawberries—New Varieties

Hallawell's Mammoth—This berry is very large and solid. The color is deep crimson clear to the core. It is a very heavy yielder and bears throughout the entire season. Fine flavor. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Burbank's Rose—A very large berry; firm and of excellent quality, bearing throughout the entire season. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Strawberries—Older Varieties

Price, 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Brandywine (Per.)—Plant a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy, and very productive; blossoms perfect; fruit very large, of good form, bright red all over, and of good quality. Season, medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil.

Excelsior (Per.)—Berries large, long, conical or pointed and a bright scarlet in color. The flesh is bright juicy, of fair quality, and firm. Plants vigorous and healthy in growth and foliage. Ripens early and is very productive.

Klondyke (Per.)—Color of berry rich red, extending to center; of mild flavor, quite juicy; of great productivity. A fine shipping sort and grown extensively for market as it is an excellent shipper.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—Early; very productive; large; firm and fine flavor. A valuable market variety. Plant, strong and vigorous grower.

Longworth (Imp.)—An old popular variety. Fruit small, very sweet. Requires to have a perfect variety to be planted in proximity.

Oregon Everbearing—Large, firm, handsome berry, very productive. Fine flavor.

Texas—Produces handsome crimson berries with dark red cheeks; medium size; firm and solid; fine flavor; good for canning and an excellent shipper.

High Grade Fertilizers

The Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co.'s Lawn Dressing—Guaranteed analysis: Nitrogen from sulphate of ammonia, 4 per cent; phosphoric acid, total from super, 9.10 per cent; available, super, 8.9 per cent; potash from sulphate, 5 per cent. For lawns use 2 to 3 pounds to 100 square feet. Sprinkle the lawn lightly after applying fertilizer. Potted plants should be given not more than one to three teaspoonfuls per cubic foot of soil; shrubs from ½ to 1 lb. according to size of shrub. 10 lb. bag, 65c; 25 lb. bag, \$1.25; 50 lb. bag, \$2.00; 100 lb. bag, \$3.50.

Pure Ground Blood and Bone Meal—Finely pulverized; excellent for rose-culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grades. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Nitrate of Soda—Chiefly a stimulant. 10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

GOPHERGO

(Machine Poisoned Raisins)



Gophergo (Machine Poisoned Raisins)—Sure death to gophers, squirrels, rats, mice and all rodents. Half size can, 25c; can, 50c; large can, \$1.00 each.

Insect Destroyers

The following cannot be sent by mail, except where noted, but must go by express or freight.

Arsenate of Lead—A new arsenic spray for caterpillars, codlin moth, etc. This is preferred by many to Paris Green, as it can be readily seen when applying; sticks to the leaves and does not burn the foliage. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. 2-lb. can, 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Bordeaux Mixture—The best and most generally used spray for blight, mildew, curled leaf, pear scab, etc. All prepared and ready for use. Dilute 50 times. 1-qt. cans, 60c; 1-gal. cans, \$1.50.

California Wash—Lime, sulphur, and salt. Makes 30 to 40 gallons of spray. The only effective spray for San Jose scale; apply when leaves are off the trees. 1-qt. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.50.

Hellebore—For killing caterpillars and other pests of this nature. Is a poison and very deadly to insects, but not to people. ½-lb. pkg., 20c; 1-lb. pkg., 35c.

Kerosene Emulsion—Ready to use; will kill scale, green lice and other pests that suck; makes 25 gallons of spray. 1-qt. cans, 60c; 1-gal. cans, \$1.50.

Nico-Fume Liquid—Contains 40 per cent nicotine. Place a hot iron in 1½ pints of water to which a scant tablespoonful of Nico-Fume has been added. This will kill greenhouse pests over 600 square feet. ¼-pt. can, 60c; 1-pt. can, \$1.85; ½-gal. can, \$6.25; 1-gal., \$12.00.

Nico-Fume Tobacco Paper—Strongly saturated with nicotine. Merely suspend from bench and light lower end. One sheet is destructive to 2,000 cubic feet. Air-tight can, 2 dozen sheets, 85c; postpaid, 95c; air-tight can of 144 sheets, \$3.90.

Paris Green—In cans, pure, poisonous. Kills caterpillars, potato bugs and all bugs which chew the leaves. ½-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 45c.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful insect and bug exterminator. 3-oz. cake (makes 1½ gallons prepared solution), 10c; mailed, postpaid, 13c; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons prepared solution), 20c; mailed, postpaid, 28c.

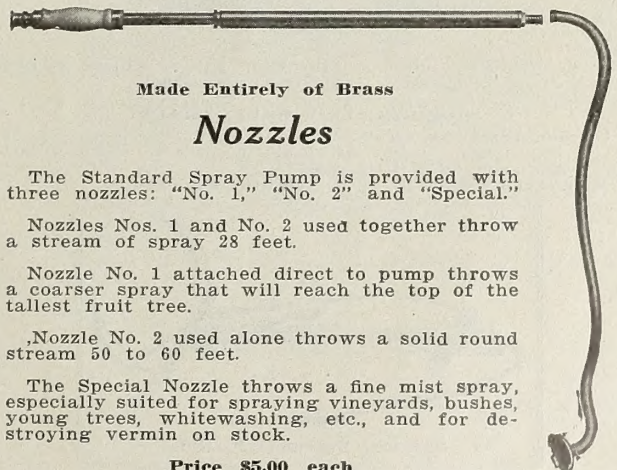
Tobacco Stems—In bales of about 50 lbs., at 3c per lb.

Tobacco Dust—The most economical form to use tobacco as an insecticide; fatal to green and black fly and similar garden pests, by simply dusting over the plants. If dug around the roots will keep away all pests below ground and insure health to the plants. 10c per lb.; if by mail, 15c extra; \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Extra fine grade.

Whale Oil Soap—Dissolved in water makes an excellent spray for scale on palms, etc. 1-lb., 20c; postage, 16c per lb.; 10 lbs. in bulk, \$1.00.

Hallawell's Slug Killer—Best insecticide for killing slugs and snails. 15c and 25c pkg.

Standard Spray Pump



Made Entirely of Brass

Nozzles

The Standard Spray Pump is provided with three nozzles: "No. 1," "No. 2" and "Special."

Nozzles Nos. 1 and No. 2 used together throw a stream of spray 28 feet.

Nozzle No. 1 attached direct to pump throws a coarser spray that will reach the top of the tallest fruit tree.

Nozzle No. 2 used alone throws a solid round stream 50 to 60 feet.

The Special Nozzle throws a fine mist spray, especially suited for spraying vineyards, bushes, young trees, whitewashing, etc., and for destroying vermin on stock.

Price \$5.00 each

Horticultural Tools and Requisites

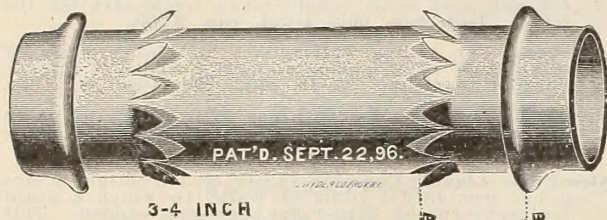
Bamboo Canes—Dozen, 4 feet, 20c; 100, \$1.40; 5 feet, 25c; 100, \$1.50; 6 feet, 30c; 100, \$1.80; 7 feet, 35c; 100, \$2.10.

Garden Stakes—Heavy, square painted green. White tipped, made of Redwood and impossible to rot. 3 feet, \$1.00 dozen; 4 feet, \$1.25 dozen; 5 feet, \$1.50 dozen; 6 feet, \$1.75 dozen; 7 feet, \$2.00 dozen.

Hose Clamps, Sherman—Tighten with nut and screw. Use with Hose couplings. 5c each; 50c dozen.

Hose Couplings—15c per pair.

Hose Mender, The "Cooper" Brass—Made of thin brass tubing; will not rust or wear out; scarcely decreases the flow of water. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Postage, 15c per dozen. For 1-inch hose, 15c each.



Cooper Hose Mender

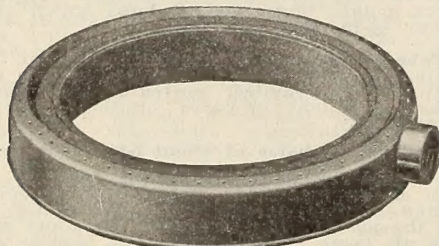
"Clincher" Hose Mender—10c each; postpaid, 13c each.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

Little Wonder—25c each.

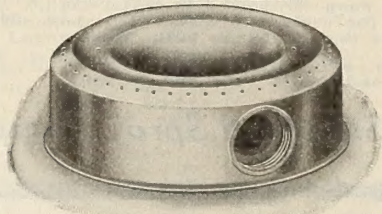
"Fountain" Lawn Sprinkler

Polished Brass



The sprinkler with a mist-like spray, 70c each.

BABY "FOUNTAIN"

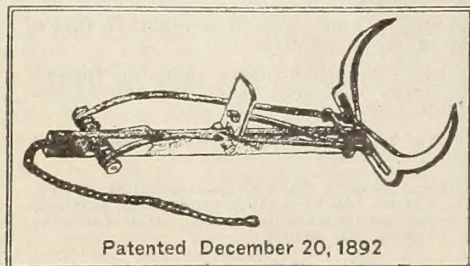


The sprinkler with a mist-like spray which sprays square. Polished brass, 50c.

GOPHER AND MOLE TRAPS

Gopher Trap "Novelty"—Without doubt the best gopher trap made; brass jaws; never fails to catch them. 30c each. Postpaid, 35c.

Mole Trap—Reddick, is all right. 90c each.



Patented December 20, 1892

Novelty Gopher Trap

Wooden Labels

For trees, pots and gardens

	Unpainted	Painted
	Per 100	Per 1000
3 1/2-inch iron wire	\$0.20	\$1.35
3 1/2-inch copper wire	.30	1.50
4-inch Pot Labels	.15	.85
5-inch Pot Labels	.20	1.00
6-inch Pot Labels	.20	1.20
8-inch Pot Labels	.50	4.00
10-inch Garden Labels	.75	6.00
12-inch Garden Labels	1.00	7.50

Raffia—Largely used by nurserymen and others and considered the best and cheapest material for tying known. Lb., 20c; in 10 lb. lots, 15c per lb. In bale lots (224 lbs.) write for special Eastern prices.

Moss—Selected Oregon, Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.50; Selected Sphagnum, Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Peat—Best imported for growing orchids, bulbs, etc. Use to mix in the soil to start flower seeds. This peat is equivalent to and better than "leaf mould," recommended for garden work. In quantities from 10 lbs. up, in sacks of 25 lbs. Each, 75c. In bale of 230 to 265 lbs. Price, per bale, \$5.00.

Grafting Wax—1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c.

Trowels—Solid shank, cast steel. 50c each. Riveted Shank, 25c each. Transplanting; narrow blade, 15c each. Never Break, 10c each. Maynard Hand Forged, 75c each.

Pruning Shears—9-inch, 50c each.

Staples for vines—2 dozen for 5c.

Knife—Propagating, pointed blade, ebony handle, ivory wedge, \$1.00 each. Budding, ivory handle, \$1.00 each and \$1.50 each. Pruning, 80c each.

Forks—For digging and spading, D handle, \$1.00 each. Long handle, 90c each.

Hoes—50c to 75c each.

Rakes—Steel bow, best garden rakes, 10 tines, 75c each; 12 tines, 85c each.

Spades—Solid cast steel, D handle, \$1.00 each; Long handle, 90c each.

Appliances for Insecticides

Houchin Powder Bellows—In three sizes. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40 each.

Jumbo Powder Gun—25c each; 30c postpaid.

Large Floradora Powder Gun—Holds 1/2 lb. of powder. 35c each; 40c postpaid.

Rubber Plant Sprinklers—For indoor watering, straight-neck. \$1.00 each.

Rubber Plant Sprinklers—For indoor watering, angle-neck. \$1.00 each.



Tin Sprayer—For spraying liquid insecticides of all kinds on plants, kerosene in chicken houses, etc. An all-round useful instrument and at a low price. 50c each.

W. T. K. Continuous Sprayer—For spraying liquid insecticides, worked by compressed air. 75c each.

INDEX TO FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

Page	Page	Page	Page	Page
Classification..... 32	Castor Oil Bean..... 36	Gaillardia..... 40	Marigold..... 43	Primula or Primrose... 47
Planting Directions... 31	Celosia Cristata..... 37	Geranium..... 40	Marigold (Calendula)... 36	Pyrethrum..... 47
Acroclinium..... 34	Celosia Plumosis..... 37	Gerbera Jamesoni..... 33	Marguerite. See Chrysanthemum. Frutescens..... 37	Rhodanthe..... 47
Ageratum..... 34	Chrysanthemum..... 37	Gillflower. See Stocks 48	Marvel of Peru. See Four O'Clock..... 40	Ricinus (Castor Beans) 36
Agrostema..... 34	Cineraria..... 37	Gladiolus Bulbs..... 30	Maurandia..... 43	Romneya Coulteri or Matilija Poppy..... 47
Alyssum..... 34	Clarkia..... 37	Gloxinia..... 40	Mignonette..... 43	Rudbeckia..... 47
Amaranthus..... 34	Clematis..... 38	Golden Rod..... 40	Mimulus..... 43	Salpiglossis..... 47
Arctotis..... 34	Cobaea Scandens..... 38	Gourds..... 40	Mina Lobata..... 43	Salvia or Flowering Sage..... 47
Armeria..... 34	Coleus..... 38	Grasses, Ornamental. 51	Momordica (Balsam Apple)..... 43	Scabiosa..... 47
Asparagus Plumosus. 35	Collinsia..... 38	Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)..... 40	Moonflower. See Ipomoea Alba..... 41	Schizanthus..... 48
Asparagus Sprengeri. 35	Columbine..... 38	Helenium..... 41	Morning Glory..... 43	Smilax..... 48
Asters..... 35	Coreopsis..... 38	Helichrysum..... 41	Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa..... 47	Snapdragon..... 48
Auricula..... 47	Cosmos..... 38	Heliotrope..... 41	Musk Plant. See Mimulus Moschatus..... 43	Statice (Sea Lavender) 48
Australian Pea Vine (Dolichos Lignosus) 35	Coxcomb (Celosia) .. 37	Honesty (or Satin Flower)..... 41	Nasturtium..... 44	Stocks..... 48
Bachelor's Button (Centauria Cyanus)..... 37	Cyclamen..... 38	Hollyhock..... 41	Nemesia..... 33	Sunflower..... 50
Balloon Vine..... 35	Cypress Vine..... 38	Humulus (or Japanese Hop)..... 41	Nemophila, or Baby Blue Eyes..... 43	Sweet Peas..... 49
Balsam..... 35	Dahlia..... 39	Hunemannia..... 41	Nicotiana, or Flowering Tobacco..... 43	Sweet Sultan. See Centauria Moschata..... 37
Bartonia..... 34	Daisy, Double (Bellis) 39	Ipomoea..... 41	Nigella..... 45	Sweet William..... 50
Bean (Scarlet Runner) 9	Daisy, Giant Scarlet .. 39	Japanese Hop (Humulus)..... 41	Pansy..... 45	Thunbergia, Black Eyed Susan..... 50
Begonia..... 34	Daisy, Shasta..... 39	Job's Tears (Coix L.) 51	Pelargonium. See Geranium..... 40	Transvaal Daisy..... 33
Begonia Bulbs..... 31	Delphinium (Larkspur)..... 42	Kennilworth Ivy..... 42	Pentstemon..... 45	Tuberose Bulbs..... 31
Bellis Perennis (Daisy) 39	Dianthus (or Pinks)..... 39	Kudzu Vine..... 44	Petunia..... 44	Valerian..... 50
Bulbs..... 31	Digitalis, Foxglove..... 39	Larkspur..... 42	Phlox Decussata..... 46	Verbena..... 50
Calampellis (Bugle Vine)..... 35	Dimorphotheca..... 39	Lathyrus Latifolius... 42	Phlox, Drummondii... 46	Violas..... 50
Calceolaria..... 35	Dusty Miller. See Centauria Candidissima 37	Lavatera..... 42	Pinks. See Dianthus and Carnation..... 39	Violet..... 50
Calendula..... 36	Echinocystis, Wild Cucumber Vine..... 39	Lavender..... 42	Platycodon..... 45	Wallflower..... 50
California Poppy (Eschscholtzia)..... 39	Eschscholtzia..... 39	Lilies (Bulbs)..... 31	Poppy..... 46	Wild Flower Seeds..... 51
Calliopsis..... 35	Everlasting Pea. See Lathyrus Latifolius 42	Linum or Flax..... 42	Portulaca..... 45	Wild Cucumber Vine. See Echinocystis..... 39
Campanula (Cantebury Bells)..... 36	Feverfew or Pyrethrum..... 47	Lobelia..... 42		Yellow Calla Lily..... 31
Canary Bird Flower..... 35	Flax. See Linum..... 42	Lupinus..... 42		Zinnia..... 51
Candytuft..... 36	Forget-me-not..... 40	Lychnis..... 42		
Canna..... 35	Four O'Clock..... 40			
Canterbury Bells..... 36	Foxglove. See Digitalis 39			
Carnation..... 36				

INDEX TO PLANTS AND TREES

Abies..... 55	California Native Trees 56	Ficus, Repens..... 58	Magnolia..... 56	Redwood..... 56
Abutilon..... 63	Calycanthus..... 57	Figs..... 65	Magnolia, Japanese... 57	Rhododendron..... 56
Acacia, Assorted..... 55	Campanula..... 63	Fruit Trees and Small Fruits..... 64-67	Maple..... 57	Rhubarb, Australian Winter, and other sorts..... 66
Achania..... 63	Camellias..... 55	Fuchsia..... 63	Marguerite..... 57	Roses..... 52, 53, 54
Achyranthus..... 63	Campanula..... 63	Gaillardia..... 63	Mesembryanthemum .. 63	Rowan Tree. See European Mountain Ash..... 57
Adiantum..... 59	Camphor Tree..... 55	Gazania..... 63	Metrosideros..... 56	Rubber Tree. See Ficus..... 59
Agapanthus..... 63	Cannas..... 63	Geranium..... 59	Mock Orange..... 57	Rudbeckia..... 63
Akebia..... 58	Carnation..... 59	Gooseberries..... 66	Mountain Ash..... 57	
Almonds..... 64	Chamocrops..... 59	Golden Feather..... 63	Muehlenbeckia..... 58	
Alternanthera..... 63	Cherries..... 65	Golden Rod..... 63	Musa Ensete..... 59	
Ampelopsis..... 58	Cherry, Flowering..... 57	Grapes..... 66	Nectarines..... 65	
Anemone..... 63	Chestnut, Horse..... 57	Grevillea..... 56	Nephrolepis..... 59	
Anthericum..... 63	Chrysanthemum..... 61	Habrothamnus..... 56	New Roses..... 59	
Apples..... 64	Cineraria..... 63	Hawthorn. See Thorn 57	New Zealand Flax..... 56	
Apricots..... 64	Clematis, Assorted..... 58	Heath..... 56	New Zealand Tree Fern..... 59	
Apple, Crab, Flowering 57	Clinanthus..... 58	Helianthus..... 63	Oleander..... 56	
Aralia..... 55	Climbing Plants..... 58	Heliotrope..... 63	Oranges..... 65	
Araucarias, Assorted... 55	Coleus..... 59	Holly..... 63		
Arbor Vitae..... 57	Corypha..... 59	Honeyuckle..... 58		
Ash..... 57	Coreopsis..... 63	Hop Vine..... 58		
Asparagus Fern..... 59	Cosmos..... 63	Horseradish..... 66		
Aspidistra..... 59	Cotoneaster..... 55	Hydrangea..... 57 and 63		
Asplenium..... 63	Crab Apples..... 64	Imantophyllum..... 63		
Aster..... 59	Crassula..... 63	Ivy..... 58		
Aucuba..... 58	Crataegus..... 55	Jasmine..... 58		
Australian Pea Vine..... 58	Currants..... 66	Juniper..... 56		
Azalea..... 57	Cycas..... 58	Kentia..... 59		
	Cyclamen..... 59	Laburnum..... 57		
	Cypress..... 55	Lantana..... 58		
Bamboo..... 55		Latania..... 59		
Banana, Abyssinian See Musa..... 59	Dahlias..... 60, 61	Laurel..... 56		
Beech..... 57	Daisies..... 63	Laurustinus..... 56		
Begonias, Bedding..... 63	Daphne..... 55	Lavender..... 63		
Begonia, Rex Varieties 59	Delphinium..... 63	Lemons..... 65		
Berberry..... 55	Deutzia..... 57	Lemon Verbena..... 57		
Bignonia..... 58	Digitalis..... 63	Leptospermum..... 56		
Birch..... 57	Diosma..... 55, 59	Ligustrum..... 56		
Blackberry..... 66	Dracaena..... 55, 59	Lilac..... 57		
Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis..... 58		Linden..... 57		
Boston Fern. See Nephrolepis..... 59	Echeveria..... 63	Lippia..... 63		
Bougainvillea..... 58	Elm..... 57	Lobelia..... 63		
Box Tree..... 55	Erythra..... 59	Locust..... 57		
Brahea..... 59	Escalonia..... 55	Loganberry..... 66		
Breath of Heaven..... 55	Eucalyptus, Assorted. 56	Loquat..... 56		
Broom..... 55	Eulalia..... 56			
	Eunymus..... 56			
	Fern Balls..... 59			
California Big Tree... 56	Ferns..... 59			
California Fan Palm... 59	Ficus, Elastica..... 59			

Special Gladioli Collection

America—Soft lavender pink.
Attraction—Dark crimson, white throat.
Augusta—Pure white, blue anthers.
Blue Jay—Deep indigo blue.
Brilliant—Orange red with carmine and white throat.
Canary Bird—Light yellow.

Columbia—Light orange-scarlet.
Klondyke—Primrose yellow, with blotch of vivid crimson-maroon.
Mad. Monneret—Delicate rose.
Princeps—Rich crimson with broad white blotches.
Sulphur King—Clear sulphur-yellow.
Wm. Falconer—Clear light pink.

One of each of the above 12 newest and best varieties of Gladioli for \$1.25
(For other varieties see page 30.)

Hallawell's Prize Strain Pansies

Packet of 500 seeds for 50 cents.

Collection of Spencer Sweet Peas

Asta Ohn—Lavender.
Apple Blossom Spencer—Crimson with white wings tinted pink.
Aurora Spencer—Striped orange pink.
Captain of the Blues Spencer—Purple.
Countess Spencer—Bright pink.
Florence Morse Spencer—White and blush pink with deeper pink margin.
Geo. Herbert—Rose crimson.
Helen Lewis—Orange pink.

King Edward Spencer—Best pure red.
Mrs. Routzahn—Apricot and straw.
Othello Spencer—Very dark maroon.
Primrose Spencer—Pale yellow.
Prince of Wales Spencer—Bright rose-crimson.
Queen Alexandra Spencer—New bright scarlet.
White Spencer—Pure white.

One packet each of the above 15 varieties for \$1.00.